Proper Climate Is Necessary For

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

An American Tells Britain

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Congressional Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON.

WHEN I see an American thunderstorm slam-banging across the Washington sky I think of Britain because nothing quite like that ever happens in Britain and because it is so un-British. Over there the insular climate is more mellow and moderate and has softer lights and shades.

Perhaps if the American thunderstorm would only go over to England for a while it would tidy itself up a bit, learn better manners, and after a period become more presentable and settle down as a Yorkshire shower or a respectable London dizzle.

Unfortunately, politics and meteorology are hard to transpose: In Anglo-American climate and public affairs nations that are so alike in some things forget how different they are in others. (It should be said, too, that often when the American storm is all over the discharge has sweetened the air, the sun emerges, the sky blues, the robins sing. Maybe this latest Anglo-American storm has cleared the air a bit.)

How would an American wish Britain to be different (politically that is) if he had his say in the matter? Perhaps I am the wrong person to answer this question, for the English structure of government and its intellectual approach always have appealed to me. Give me any day as a journalist the job of covering the United States Senate with news stories ranging from the unexpected to the bizarre, but the procedure in Parliament frequently strikes me as the more expeditious and orderly. Yet if pressed, of course, I would have certain proposals for the British...

FAMILY RESEMBLANCE

Nations are like children: They crave to be understood. It would help Anglo-American understanding enormously, I think, if each could understand what a family resemblance it has to the other in the joint incredulity that aliens will not acknowledge the domestic way of doing things is the correct way!

Part of the understanding then that I wish more British could have is that America is not an island; it is a continent; it is not homogeneous but diverse; and it is not used to world leadership and would much rather (in its heart) remain under last century's comfortable Pax Britannica which gave it security and at the same time the fun of complaining and scolding.

Britain through the last century developed a tough hide to the American pricks, and in time America may do so too. The reception of Clement R. Attlee's comment about America shows how sensitive many Americans are.

The British job of understanding the United States must include a realization of something some Americans fail to recognize themselves, the quite and startling revolution here in the past 20 years. In that time the trade union has emerged from 3,000,000 to 17,000,000 members; sweeping social legislation has blostered the lives of many; America has passed from a "have" to a "have not" nation in basic areas, requiring it to shake off a high-tariff approach of 75 years; in world affairs for the first time in its history America finds itself forming and leading a world coalition in a crucial struggle after a century and a half of cloistered existence under a form of government specifically made to prevent a too-strong executive and a tradition that shunned alliances. All this in 20 years!—these are enormous changes and if America's international reaction now is somewhat awkward it may be well to consider them.

There is another set of circumstances that an American could wish the British would take frequently into account. Here are some of them.

AMERICAN WAY

Public opinion crystalizes slowly in America, it is not a tight island with a

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

major metropolis as its intellectual capital. Many voices find their way into the American press that are not responsible voices; it is part of the process of a nation of 160,000,000, spread over a continent, making up its mind. It is accepted that almost everybody shall have his say in these vast transcontinental town meetings; among others Americans let their military men and chiefs of staff make public utterances instead of remaining silent and in the background as in Britain. Ways of thinking are those of a direct, forthright nation, fresh from conquering a frontier. The approach may be abrupt and results are desired immediately, as contrasted with the British willingness to proceed more slowly with a tug here and a pull there.

It would be unwise, however, to consider this fresh, uncomplicated and perhaps over-optimistic American approach as necessarily a mistake in international affairs. An American could wish that some British would drop or modify their approach to it as "naive." America's vision of a United Europe may be only a vision, but it has good practical economic logic behind it that indicates prosperity in the modern world requires widening markets and bigger industrial integration.

Americans are glad to see Britain giving all the support it can to the Schuman Plan and they hope it will continue. Also the frequent European concept of America as a trigger-happy child fingering the atomic bomb has something in it of that same naivete of which the United States is itself often accused.

Taken by the large, the United States has generally made the right decision—given time. It entered World War I; it entered World War II; it evolved the Marshall Plan; it stepped in to support Greece and Turkey; it has extemporized a world policy rapidly out of the blank depth of 150 years' inexperience.

It is really a very great injustice to America and a grave disservice to democracy, I believe, to feel that any considerable body of Americans do not want peace in Korea at the present time. I could wish that all British commentators would remember that in dealing with the United States, they are dealing with a nation at war with some of the emotions and sensitivity of a country at war. There have been more than 130,000 United States casualties so far in Korea and some 1,000,000 Americans have at one time or another been in the war area.

POLITICS OF HYSTERICS

A major element in the last United States presidential election was the belief that President Eisenhower might somehow find a way to honourable peace in Korea. Perhaps the United States is mistaken in its unwillingness to make peace now at the expense of the ex-Communist soldiers who do not want to be repatriated, but it would be helpful if a full understanding of that issue and of the idealistic elements that enter it on the American side were more clearly spread in the British press.

Finally there is the difficult question of dealing with the so-called "hysteria" in America over communism. This is a matter of much British apprehension, and it is shared by many Americans. In fact it recalls the saying of an Englishman that "there is no use criticizing the United States—the Americans themselves do it so much better!" In this instance if there is hysteria there are corrective forces at work, too.

Here, if an American could say how he would change Britain, he might wish that in losing some of America's own apprehension over the danger of internal espionage and subversion the British might gain a little more. Obviously this

MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE

Views From Both Sides Of Atlantic

DIFFERENCES of opinion and political friction on both sides of the Atlantic have tended to mar Anglo-American understanding which has been a marked feature in the post-war era.

Last week, Sir Winston Churchill paid a warm tribute to President Eisenhower for his peace efforts on the Korean issue and confessed "I do not feel that full justice has been done by us here — I include myself".

The view-points of an average American on Britain and of the common Britisher on America are vividly put forth in the articles on this page.

Britain Tells The U. S.

By PETER LYNE

Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

BRITONS, like Americans, are busy writing about and discussing with a new intensity what they would like the other to do to help resolve the current differences in the international sphere.

It can be a most helpful exercise if it is realized that the comments and criticisms and suggestions on both sides of the Atlantic are directed not toward trying to make Americans into Britons and Britons into Americans, but rather toward bridging the gap which inevitably exists between two peoples as different temperamentally and tradition as the British and Americans.

This may seem an obvious truism

SENATOR McCARTHY

but it has to be borne constantly in mind when, for instance, one is discussing with high British officials the question, "What would you like America to do different?"

One of the first answers the British give is that they wish Americans "would be more practical or objective or realistic and less emotional about the Korean war, and its related problem of trade with China."

This is explosive advice to hand out even to one's best friend. It needs careful amplification

What the British want to convey is that the United States should keep a firm hold on itself when there are emotion stirring appeals to support or reject this or that policy in foreign affairs "because our boys are being killed in Korea."

KENYA AND KOREA

This matter is one of the most delicate but perhaps one of the most fundamental questions aggravating Anglo-American relations. The British are not insensitive to America's grievous losses in Korea. Time and time again Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill and opposition leader Clement R. Attlee have reminded the British of the overwhelming burden the United States is carrying both in loss of life and in money.

But the British, too, and the French are extended almost to their limits in their military commitments. All over the world—in Malay and in Kenya and in Egypt and in many other defense points the British are losing lives or are at the ready in the cause of western defense.

Korea is more spectacular because the American effort is so concentrated there and because it is such a key front.

But the other fronts count vitally, too, in the general pattern of defense.

The British react strongly when American columnists call them shirkers and "not worth having as allies." They do not consider their record in two hot world wars and one cold one warrants such a label.

What Britons would like Americans to do is to view the Korean war less from the point of "who is doing most?" and more on the basis of "what is best for the over-all western cause in its struggle with communism".

It is understandable that an American may be indignant if he gets the impression that the British think they (the British) are the people who want to end the war in Korea while the Americans want to prolong it. At first sight that may not sound like sense, seeing that the United States is bearing nineteen-twentieths of the Korean burden.

This undoubtedly leads to a charge by some Americans that the British are appeasers. The British, however, are firmly convinced that no matter how fine and valuable, in fact decisive, was the American leadership in resisting aggression in Korea, yet the fact remains that it suits Russia to have the United States embroiled with China in Korea.

TRADE WITH CHINA

Again in that other explosive matter of trade with China, the British would like the Americans to try to look at it dispassionately. They realize it is not easy for a nation whose boys are being killed by an enemy to acquiesce when its allies are trading with that enemy.

The British point out that sending of strategic materials to China now has been banned. Some strategic cargoes nevertheless get through. The British try to tighten the control, but it is made more difficult because trade in nonstrategic materials goes on.

And here is where the question of the cold war embroils Anglo-American relationships. The British do not consider themselves at war with China. A tradition of British foreign policy is that if Britain is not at war with a country it continues diplomatic and trade

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is a controversial issue. The elements are (as seen by some here) that the United States Communist political "party" hardly exists as an indigenous entity—it is down to the hard core of what many believe is a foreign-dominated conspiracy. In Britain, on the other hand, the Communist Party has a rank and file membership that still does not realize the foreign direction which—as Americans think—guides its leaders.

The very meaning of "Communist" is somewhat different in the two countries. Again, while an American pays homage to the respect for civil liberties and traditional practice which guides Britain in the problem of Soviet espionage, it is hard for him not to ask if full precautions are being taken; how about atomic secrets and Klaus Fuchs? How about the missing diplomats, Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess? Is the fear of "hysteria" blocking a rational middle way in dealing with a conspiracy that gives its members quasireligious sanction? An American would not change the British approach to this whole field; he likes it too well. But he mght ask that the question be re-examined.

HISTORY OF INDIAN JOURNALISM

Need For A Moving Story And Human Document

IN order to carry on its work successfully, the Press Commission felt that an informative history of Indian Journalism was imperative. Therefore, it charged Mr. Jagadish Natarajan, editor of the 'Tribune' (Punjab) to prepare a work of the kind and he is already on the job.

He is to collect material by touring the country, and I am reliably told that he will have to finish the work within the stipulated period of six months. The Government of India has sanctioned a paltry sum of ten thousand rupees for this purpose, and taking it as inadequate, the Press Commission is placing the services of some staff to help Jagadish in his difficult job.

In countries like England, America, Germany, France, Australia, the history of the Press had been early recorded. In some countries, there are separate volumes for the 'daily' and 'periodical Press' There are elaborate volumes and concise work. In the United States, one of the foremost living historians of the Press is none else than Dr. Frank Luther Mott, presently 'Dean Emeritius' at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. He won the 'Pulitzer Prize' for his admirable history of 'American Magazines'. Looking at many of those histories, even twenty years ago, I was feeling that a work of the kind was essential for India. Now that I see an able Journalist is at the job, I feel so happy, and I am sure every Pressman zealous of his profession would not only extend his good wishes and assistance to Jagadish in his difficult job, but even cooperate very much.

HUMAN DOCUMENT

There is already a good book on the history of Indian Journalism. issued by a famous London publisher at the commencement of the last world-war. Its author is Mrs. Margarita Barnes, the wife of a news-editor of the 'All-India Radio' during the days of Lionel Filden as Director. This book was first put into my hands in 1941 for the sake of a review in one of the dailies. It was not quite an interesting book in my humble judgment, because its material mostly dealt with the various Press-Acts the Government passed from time to time, in the British rule days. Anyhow, the book is out-of-date today, and what we really look for in a history of the Press is a moving story, a good human document, treated in a very striking manner. This, we can certainly look forward to in the 'Report' Jagadish is to compile for the Press Commission.

Jagadish, who was fifty-one last month, is a very experienced Indian Journalist. He was Assistant-editor of the "Pioneer" at Allahabad in the 'twenties, then Deputy-Information Officer, later Principal Information Officer with the Government of India. During the latter part of the last war, he worked under Sir G. S. Bajpai as First Secretary and PRO to our Agent General in Washington. Then, came his editorship of the "Tribune" five years ago. With such a fine background, he is certainly expected to give us a masterly survey of the Indian Press from the days of 'Hickey's Journal' in the 1780s to this year of grace 1953.

JOB OF HISTORIAN

The job of a historian is nothing enviable in modern times. For long, we in this country, had to be content with political histories written by Britishers like Wilson, MaCaulay and Trevelyn. Only in the twentieth century did we wake up to record our history by Indian Lands. Our historians like Bhandarkar, Jadunath Sarkar, B. D. Basu, S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Nilakanta Sastri, all have done very well indeed. Still, it is a laudable venture that is now on, by a Board of Editors who are re-writing the history of our country under the auspices of the Government of India.

That much about our political history; but, I am not aware of our social history having been properly recorded and if we want to know something of it, we get it only from certain works of fiction, a few poetical works and from some of our classical religious books. And, it is not a day all too soon that we have decided on now recording a history of the Indian press.

By "P"

VIEWS ON HISTORY

About history, there are all kinds of views amongst eminent men. Carlyle in his day thought that history was a 'distillation of rumour', Sir Robert Walpole viewing it as a 'lie'! Emerson recorded that there was 'properly no history, but all was biography! And about the qualities needed for a historian, Dr. Rada Kumud Mukherjee has a prescription as follows.

> "The ideal historian must possess the objective attitude of the scientist, the mechanical precision and perfection of the mirror in reflecting and reproducing the past, the dialectical skill of the lawyer, the impartiality of the judge and the insight of vision which led to the discovery and exploration of new sources of untrodden fields."

Correct! But, the historian of the Press should traverse greater fields and cover wider interests. He has not only to study the origin and development of the Indian Press from the eighteenth century, but study scores of auxiliary subjects as well. For instance, he must study our political history during the last two centuries, all too minutely. He must study the biography of all the important men during the same period, men who had something to do with the Press. Again, he must scan through details relating to our social history, the way the Press functioned presenting news and views, how public opinion responded to the Press as reflected in that democratic, babel-column reserved for "letters to the editor" etc. Study of Government records not only in the archives of New Delhi but at various other centres such as the Fort St. George, Fort William and other important places where we keep treasures of information is absolutely necessary. A certain amount of keen research, not only at the Indian libraries of importance, but even a little work done at the British Museum Library and the India House in London is all too essential for the historian who wants to record the story of the Indian Press. When we take such a lot of pains to study the problem from varied angles, the inflow of good material would be so abundant that we will have enough to complete a dozen thick volumes on the subject. While such is the magnitude of the task involved in the compilation of a good history of the Indian Press, the same becoming a reference work for our times, I doubt whether the work as envisaged by the Press Commission could be well completed within six months and ten thousand rupees!

Indeed, a work of this kind should have been left into the hands of a Board of Editors by the Government of India, since a fusion of ideas from different angles and the pooling of talent would all be so very helpful for the purpose. But, what I am suggesting here is only a long-term plan, which might be thought of in the future.

Meanwhile, I take it that the Press Commission is wanting only a brief "Report" relating to the basic history of the Indian Press.

I have a mild suspicion that there had not been adequate response from the people who received the Commission's elaborate questionnaire, running into thirty-six printed pages, all in ten-point types. That is why Jagadish was charged with the task of collecting some valuable information which he is bound to collect. It shall indeed be a helpful "Report" not a "History" of the Indian Press, to be sure.

MYSTERY MAN WITH RADAR BRAIN

Solves Crimes Baffling Scotland Yard

HURKOS IS A TELEPATHIST. HIS BRAIN IS A MENTAL X-RAY MACHINE AND HIS ENTIRE ORGANISM A HUMAN RADAR.

ON a foggy morning in 1943, a Dutch house painter named Peter Hurkos was working lackadaisically on a 40-foot-high scaffolding, and wishing he were somewhere else.

Suddenly, a slip. A piercing scream rent the air and Peter toppled to the ground below.

By the time the ambulance arrived, Peter was all but given up for dead. In a coma from a severe brain concussion, Hurkos hovered between life and death for weeks, writes Bernard S. Redmont in 'Saga".

Then one day, he awoke—and that day marked the turning point in the destiny of Peter Hurkos. For he found himself possessed of "strange and mysterious powers" that, to this day, he cannot understand.

Human Radar

Hurkos is a telepathist. His brain is a mental X-ray machine and his entire organism a human radar.

Time after time, he diagnoses illnesses with what doctors say is uncanny accuracy. He claims to have solved "unsolvable" crimes all over **Europe, including murder.**

He is the man who appears to have led Scotland Yard to the recovery of Britain's most secret relic, the stolen Stone of Scone, on which kings and queens for centuries have been crowned.

Until I met Peter Hurkos, I used to call myself a Grade-A hundred-per cent sceptic. Mind-readers, clairvoyants, and fortunetellers left me cold. But now I've heard and seen things that seem too strange and phenomenal to shrug aside. Don't take my word for it. Ask Scotland Yard and the hard-boiled police of France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

They know this man, and they don't understand what makes him tick in his unique way any more than I do—or than Hurkos himself does.

When I first met him, I doubted that this lanky, nervous, forty-one year old Dutch man with a Milquetoast air could shake anybody's scepticism.

I tested him at once. For weeks afterward, I checked names, dates, authorities, documents. I searched for other possible explanations of his second sight, as I watched him at work. I am making no judgments. I simply report what I found.

No Trance

Peter Hurkos is not an astrologer spiritualist, or crystal gazer. Nor is he wizard, fortuneteller, or magician. He works without props, instruments, abracadabra, or any atmosphere at all. And his energy is limited. He is physically exhausted after a few hours of work.

His technique is simple. He doesn't go into a trance. He asks for some object belonging to a person about whom information is desired—a lock of hair, a photo; even an empty envelope is enough.

Hurkos touches some car keys and says, "The steering wheel of your Ford is in bad shape. Fix it, or you'll get into an accident."

Last winter, Paris police asked Hurkos to help solve a murder case. It had stumped the department's best experts for two months. Peter asked the police to take him to the dingy house and second-hand shop where the murder was committed. He also asked for a photograph of the victim.

After a few minutes, he stood up and said, "You didn't know it, but this is the spot where the murder was actually committed."

Then he dashed without hesitation through several doors leading to a cellar and pointed to the spot where the body was found. Here he shouted the names of two men and one woman.

Police were thunderstruck. "All the details we've checked are accurate," they said. "With what you've given us, we can get the others. We knew about one of the men already."

Eminent specialists at the French Academy of Medicine brought a series of experimental drugs to Hurkos. He rubbed powders on his fingers, held ampules in his hand:

"This one is a pain killer..... This is harmful.....This is not .....Do you know, you've killed a lot of little mice with this product. Know why? It's too strong and you give too many doses. But you're getting the knack of it now. Your last experiments caused no deaths."

The doctors were aghast: "Absolutely right, all of it."

Hurkos has also rallied to the aid of industry. One day he was called out to the Parisian suburb of Le Bourget by an industrialist who was about to open a section of his carbonic gas bottling factory. Hurkos knew nothing of this factory or industry before being engaged as a consultant.

As he strolled around the plant, he suddenly stopped and put one hand on a new machine, just installed. He said, "You'll have trouble with this machine... It's not going to work at all."

The factory manager and the chief mechanic who accompanied him scoffed, "Why, that's ridiculous! It's a brand-new machine. How can you say that?"

A few days later, he received an agitated telephone call: "We tried it out today, Mr. Hurkos, and you were right."

Coronation Stone Mystery

Shortly after New Year's Day, 1951, Hurkos was startled by a mysterious call from Scotland Yard.

"The Coronation Stone has been stolen from Westminster Abbey. Will you help us find it?"

Hurkos was flown to London and rushed to Westminster Abbey. All visitors were cleared from the sanctuary and the gates were locked. With a detective at his heels, he got down on his knees at the Coronation Chair.

After a few minutes, he murmured, "Five persons involved in the theft...some to break in.... the others waited outside."

A few seconds later, he began to dictate two sets of letters and numbers: "One is the license plate number of the vehicle they used."

Silence again. Then Hurkos dictated a series of letters spelling out "Lower Thames Street" and drew a rough sketch of the area.

He claimed that he had never been in Britain before. Yet his sketch was checked by Scotland Yard men and found to be accurate.

Police gave Hurkos the jimmy used to force the Abbey door. Then they sped off in squad cars to an area Hurkos suggested. In front of an ironmonger's shop in Brick Lane, he stopped them. "That's the shop! They bought the material there ...the stuff they used to steal the Scone Stone....Two men came in, and this is what they looked like...."

Hurkos told the Yard men: "The stone, your sacred relic, was first hidden in London, but it was moved. It is now in Glasgow."

Within a short time, the mystery was solved. The culprits—four Scottish nationalists—were located. A fifth person whom Hurkos had mistakenly mentioned, was believed to have been a suspicious bobby who stopped and chatted a while with the thieves outside the Abbey, but then unwittingly let them go on.

Is there an explanation of Hurkos?

Hurkos' friend and mentor, a Belgian trader and psychic researcher, R. M. J. Willems, says: "These things aren't always definable scientifically. Let me put it this way. Every living thing—plant, animal, or human—has a certain current. Some call it energy. Let's call it animal magnetism. Look at electricity. What is it? We see how it works but can we really define it? What about radio? How do you define these waves that carry words and music (and now television images) through the ether?

"It's proven that a man can transmit his energy in the form of magnetism. All right, Hurkos cannot usually tell you things offhand. He must first touch you or some object of yours.

"Perhaps every object belonging to a human being takes on a personal energy. From his fingertips, it's in some way transmitted to his subconscious and then to his conscious, where it's visualized, where it's seen vividly.

Strange Power

"Frequently it's disjointed, it's not a clear or consecutive film. And sometimes he speaks strange languages he doesn't understand .... We just don't know why this strange power exists or where it comes from".

The authorities who study Hurkos are invariably baffled, but convinced. An Antwerp nerve specialist, Dr. Rene Dellaert, professor of Psychological Medicine at Louvain University, says of Hurkos:

"I had him under observation and co-operating in experiments over a period of three or four months. He appears to have well-developed telepathic tendencies. He surprised me by suggesting the cause of a patient's trouble. Later, his diagnosis proved correct."

For his work with police and medical authorities Hurkos accepts no pay. And it sometimes attracts so much attention that it proves dangerous for his safety. Hurkos has been shot at several times by criminals or cranks.

Hurkos' travels sometimes have lighter moments, though. He stopped a policeman one day on the streets of Paris and chuckled, "Huh, you've been married only three days. What are you doing on the beat, at work? You've been ordered to go on duty. What a pity!"

The embarrassed and astonished gendarme could not even manage the typical Gallic shrug usually when encountering eccentrics. He confessed Hurkos told him the truth.

Like all human beings, Hurkos is not infallible, and he doesn't pretend to be. He is sometimes wrong. But those who have watched him over a period of weeks find that the percentage of errors is trifling, like crossed wires on a telephone.

His gift is a complete and total failure only when applied to one person. That person is Hurkos himself.

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The Gentle Art Of Osculation

SWEET MEMORIES AND PAINFUL TRAGEDIES BEHIND IT

MAN is the only animal that has tasted the sweetness of a kiss. Love is manifested in different ways by all kinds of animals, including man. But while a human being is distinguished by his power of speech, he is also the only being that can feel the real thrill from a contact on the lips.

BY CUTHBERT D'SOUZA

FROM childhood there is an unconscious learning to love and to be kissed. Children feel happy to be embraced and loved. This feeling grows in intensity, as adult age creeps in.

As a matter of fact, the sex urge brings forth certain reactions on the body and mind. The society however restrains and controls, what would otherwise turn out to be shocking and scandalising.

There are fortunately certain conventions to regulate as well as to stimulate natural propensities to express affection, more conspicuously between opposite sexes, but irrespective of sex too. There arises a veritable dreamworld when young people assume the role of fond lovers. Their highest ambition is to be able to love and to be loved. It strengthens their vision of a very happy world and no stone is left unturned to glorify this passion and to try within the bounds set by social customs to seek adequate satisfaction. They naturally long to impress a deeply moving kiss. There is an electric current that emerges with the lightning contact on lips, cheek, or any part of the face, which remains green in memory for a good length of time. They feel that they have achieved very much with nothing but a touch. They like to indulge in the rare sensation — they build in mind a grand edifice of personal happiness — they feel almost divine — they deem it the highest virtue and the path that leads to an Earthly Paradise.

RARE EXPERIENCE

They focus attention, quite undisturbed, on that mysterious satisfaction constituting a rare experience, which does not bear any comparison with the daintiest food or delicious drink. Their courteous demeanour — the sublimity of their thoughts — the trend of willingness to make any sacrifice —the yearning to be altogether tender and soft-hearted —sweet in thought, word and deed, are some of the marked effects of the heart inflamed by the warmth of love and a sense of being conquered by it. The best and quickest way to express their emotion is discovered througth a fond kiss that thrills every fibre of their being.

Such feeling is lasting and it grows with age. One seeks full scope to develop a loving disposition and to avoid bitterness of disappointment. The Cupid's arrow can pierce the human heart and make or mar the individual at its mercy. Broken hearted lovers go through worse than a living death — The kiss needs the presence of two, attached to each other and logically therefore there would be a veritable void in one's loneliness, however otherwise wealth and welfare may have strewn untold blessings on a young man or woman.

Man therefore would face risks to rise to the level of a true lover, under trying and difficult circumstances. Should he be forlorn, his dejection and sadness know no end. He would even shock the world by a bold venture at love, feeling that it is better to have loved and lost than not to have loved at all.

ALL-SENTIMENTAL

Cynics may ridicule the whole aspect of nature that breeds affection between sexes. It should not be lust that urges one to be able to kiss with a tenderness, too deep for words. The gain is only sentimental and nothing of a material kind — But only crude, uncivil and unfeeling people have by apathy lost a great and precious heritage of human beings. The study of world's history enlightens us as to the tremendous sacrifices, grand achievements, acquisition of rare gifts of body and mind through the upward striving avenue of human love, one great expression of which is a Sweet Kiss.

Rare indeed are those who have not felt this wonderful moving urge and they are wretched Cynics who are not interested in anything cheerful and stifle natural feeling, purely out of excessive self-love. Fortunately they are rare, otherwise they would usher in darkness on earth.

People have, in fact, different ways of expressing their emotions, pursuant to the customs, conventions and privileges sanctioned by society. But in almost all instances in every part of the world, the gentle kiss is the highest and best expression of one's depth of affection. Unto the last stage of life it persists, insuring the link divine that binds human hearts.

Even after life's breath has passed away it is the kiss that stands out as an immortal emblem. The urge to think of them that are no more; the longing to be in spiritual communion with departed loved ones, above all to feel an impressive contact with them leads to a feeling kiss on a memento, a picture, a photo or anything precious in life, held in fond memory after the heart has ceased to beat.

There is a divinity in such contact and it invariably purifies the soul with the yearning to be spiritually close to those who dwell in realms divine and who made us happy in life. The chastening influence of this elevated thinking keeps one consoled in sorrow and we visualise how dejection's crown is the remembrance of happier days. To think with tenderness of the dear departed, to meditate on their virtues and to finally imprint a telling kiss on what reminds us of them, gives a moral satisfaction that makes us experience something sublime. In fact, this little act brings forth a volume of thoughts that flash in and through our soul and we concentrate with tearful eyes on the picture, image or some reminiscence of those beyond the veil of death.

MAGNETIC TOUCH

The custom of strewing flowers, saying prayers and piously imprinting a kiss on the memento of dear ones is almost universal. Indian methods and ways of living are somewhat different from those of foreign countries. Still, though not openly, the most conservative of Indian lovers rely for a happy relief on the aromatic touch on the lips—That is a Universal trait to which the devoted ascetic is no stranger. The magnetic kiss psychologically moves the heart to feel the very best in life.

Sometimes we hear of sad developments of love ending in a tragedy. But surely it is not the effect of the pure love but lust uncontrolled, for love can be platonic and the highest expression of it is spiritual and is sufficiently satisfied with an absorbing kiss--This kind of feeling exists between parents and children, sisters and brothers and friends of the same sex. Let us take the example also of humble peasants and illiterate people moved by simple but clean aspirations. They are beautifully rhythmical in their ways and express their love quite naturally and sincerely. They are faithful and steadfast and life runs smoothly for them. They love in the true sense and are scared to be unworthy of the family ties and trust. There is no special ceremony about love and its manifestation amongst them, but the kiss, is there which functions to cement their attachment and blesses their union and family life. The honeysuckle and the bee philosophy of civilised lovers who may sometimes rush in where angels fear to tread, do not appeal to the guileless humble folk—too true to them who bestow genuine love. We find edifying examples even in slums or roadside tenements. They do not misplace affection or seek to multiply aimless kissing and they are able to begin what they can continue in the rough surroundings in which fate has thrown them.

KISSING BABIES

Now let us think of the habit of kissing children of tender age. This practice on their lips is definitely an unhealthy one. There is an imminent risk of transfering some germs which the grown ups may be able to withstand and check the development of the injurious conditions in the system.

The child is angelic, beautiful, innocent and attractive, urging us to fondle and kiss with a powerful emotion. It would not be safe to have the contact on lips and it would best serve the purpose, to kiss the cheeks or forehead.

The atmosphere around is contaminated with noxious vapours and disease carrying germs. The tender child is an easy victim, because it has not the power of resistance, as one who has grown up with a stronger physical constitution. Human agency should not add to the risks attending on a delicate child. I know of a highly cultured and educated lady who had phyorrhoea and hence she would not kiss on the lips but on the cheeks or forehead. She was realy sensible and is an example to others, who even with this trouble of a foul mouth venture thoughtlessly to kiss a little baby or child on the lips.

The minutest attention is needed to bring up a child in healthy conditions. This is more so in cities with dangerous environments.

What pleases us as an expression of love may plant the seed of future trouble in a growing child. Then it may be too late to control the effects of our own carelessness.

Breath is very peculiar and powerful. It may be only agreeable to the individual and safe enough for him or her. But where there is disease in the system, the breath is poisoned and when it gets mixed up with another's breath in a kiss, it will poison the other constitution too. Generally, therefore, if we do feel that we must kiss on the lips, it would be safer in all cases to have it very quickly done and let the affectionate emotion alone make up for what is best to be avoided in the interest of health.

One can visualise how those near and dear to each other feel when they are apart. The deep-seated attachment grows intense with absence with the result that they sincerely concentrate on how to express their love at a distance. They feel, think and give expression in writing about their sentiments. Still they may not be satisfied. Let it be remembered that every thought is an act and

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 1)

Durga Khote, the popular cine and stage star, (left) as Sharadakka and Vimal Ghaisas as Manu and Sofi Nagarkar as Miki, in the drama 'Patangachi Dori' staged at Kelewadi.

TENSE SCENE FROM 'ZUNZARRAO'

Marathi Sahitya Sangh staged dramas at Kelewadi, Girgaum, recently. Prominent stage artistes participated in the one-week festival. Above is a scene from 'Zunzarrao' (Othello) where Vijaya Jaywant as Kamalja tells Kusum Deshpande (left) in the role of Saria; "I am most unhappy about the loss of that handkerchief."

Last Look Round

IMPERIALISM has been defined in various ways throughout the ages by different writers and statesmen. Originally it was the rule of an emperor. But later on 'imperialism' has called for many connotations, including the subjugation and exploitation of one nation by another or even of one section of a people over others. For instance our South Indian Periar Ramaswamy Naicker would call Babu Purushottamdas Tandon's Hindi drive as linguistic imperialism. But what we are today talking of is political imperialism or the rule of one nation over another

Imperialism has very queer ways, often unpredictable even by the masters themselves.

This was brought out last week by George V. Allen, the American Ambassador to India, at a dinner at New Delhi under the auspices of the American Alumni Association. Mr. Allen said that America (meaning, of course, the United States) owed her independence to India, or to the superior value of India to the (British) Empire. He said that an Indian of some learning had told him that at the time the Yanks drowned British tea chests at Boston harbour as a protest against "taxation without representation" by Great Britain on the American colonists. there was also trouble against British rule in Calcutta And from America as well as from India demands went for British troops to quell the trouble. The bosses in London thought India was more important to the Empire than the straggling colonies across the Atlantic in the wilderness of North America. The London authorities raised a regiment and sent it to Calcutta. India was held and the Yanks slipped out of the empire and won their independence. Though Mr. Allen says he could not vouch for the truth of this story, he says that it may be probable that America owed her independence to India — due to the decision of the men in power in London at the time.

There does not seem to be much improbability in the story related by Mr. Allen. Statesmen act on the principle of the Panchatantra dictum that "a wise man when beset with the loss of the entire thing lets go half," retaining, of course, the other half. This may have happened in this story of America and India.

How India Won Freedom

THE Egyptians want the British to quit the Suez Canal Zone. Some time last month a prominent Cairo paper said that Egyptians were eager to learn from India's Prime Minister Nehru, who touched Cairo on his way to the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, how India made the British quit the country. Nehru did meet the Egyptian leaders at the Cairo airport and the latter are said to have furnished him with a memorandum of their demands to be placed before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference recently concluded in London. We do not know whether the Cairo journal's poser was put to Nehru on how the Indians made the British quit and if so what Nehru's reply was.

But following the analogy drawn by Mr. Allen, we would like to say that it was Brazil and French West Africa which gave India her independence.

The basis for this presumption can be vouched for by several journalists in Bombay. It all happened early during the Second World War. Sir Victor Sassoon, the international mill-owner and multimillionaire, had just returned from a tour of China and the Far East. In a private talk he gave his impressions of the defences of Singapore and the Japanese menace to India. He said that India could be defended for the sake of Indians themselves if two million men were put under arms to resist the ensuing aggression. With the permission of Sir Victor Sassoon this part of his speech was reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" by one of the prominent members then on the staff of the paper, though not quoting Sir Victor. But what was not published from that speech, and which many journalists present at that meeting can vouch for, is that Sir Victor definitely said that the British were not eager to hold India any more, except for the sake of prestige and the consequences of the probable loss of India on the morale of Allies fighting the Axis forces elsewhere.

Credit Goes To Brazil

SOME time before that Sir Victor had started winding up his own concerns and interests in China and the Far East and he had decided to sell off his mills and other holdings in India, which he did as everybody knows. He said that investors, industrialists and capitalists had vast scope for developing Brazil and French West Africa, both of which countries offered better facilities and concessions for foreign entrepreneurs than India, which had reached saturation point and where political consciousness was bent on ousting all foreign interests, on attaining independence. (Burma has thoroughly done it already). And therefore the British were not very eager to hold India, but would quit it at the first opportunity.

The British have been called a nation of shopkeepers, with which term Napoleon derided them. According to the Oxford Dictionary "Imperialism" means "expansion of British Empire where trade requires protection of the flag." But "imperialism" has many connotations, as we have already said. In the 18th and 19th centuries, "Imperialism" was of a purely political nature. With the present century, it is more the economic imperialism than the political imperialism of the past that is venturesome and aggressive than that of the old brand. Naturally the economic and industrial imperialism of Britain looks to fresh fields and pastures new. Both of these are abundant in the undeveloped vast areas of Brazil and French West Africa with undreamt of potentialities of expansion. And British interests have been slowly going out of India, due to one reason or the other, day by day.

WITH THE CATEGORICAL STATEMENT OF SIR VICTOR SASSOON LONG BEFORE THE BRITISH QUITTED INDIA FOR EVER IN OUR MINDS WE CAN DEFINITELY SAY THAT INDIA OWES HER INDEPENDENCE, IN THE ANALOGY OF MR. ALLEN'S STORY, TO BRAZIL AND FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

Mass Hunger

MASS hunger is gnawing at the vitals of the people of the country in the rural areas in several states of India today. A typical instance of what it leads to is given in the "Pioneer" of Lucknow.

A clerk in Moradabad was returning home with groceries for his household. Suddenly a street urchin snatched a bag from his hand and ran down the road. The clerk raised an alarm. A crowd collected, the "thief" was given a lively chase and caught; the stolen groceries worth Rs. 5 were recovered. The boy broke down when somebody suggested that he be handed over to the police. The clerk scrutinised the pinched features of the emaciated youngster, thought it proper to talk to his parents sharply about the incident instead of handing over the urchin to the police. He asked the boy to take him to his house. What the clerk saw inside made him weep. The boy's parents were in the last stage of destitution and they had gone hungry for days.

WITHOUT A WORD, THE CLERK, A GOOD SAMARITAN, LEFT ALL THE GROCERIES, WORTH ABOUT Rs. 15, WITH THE FAMILY AND SLIPPED OUT, HIS EYES MISTY WITH TEARS.

It is a much advertised thing that police from four provinces are scouring the countryside in persuit of Man Singh and his gang of notorious dacoits. There are other smaller gangs also which are creating terror in the border areas of U.P., Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, which is called the "criminal belt". There is no question about the nefarious activities of the dacoits. But one of the Northern India papers suggested that the Governments concerned should take permanent measures of removing the poverty and destitution in the uneconomic areas and bring the mass of residents to some self-respecting vocations of earning their livelihood. Temporary measures to get rid of a gang or two or three would not rid the area of the perpetual menace of dacoits, which has been there for centuries. If by education and economic uplift measures, the residents of this "criminal belt" are not brought to law-abiding citizens' level then every now and then the area which is pigeon-holed with hideouts is bound to produce more dacoits and more gangs.

The Moradabad urchin's glaring case has its own lesson to teach to the Governments concerned. The way of ridding the "criminal belt" of the dacoits menace seems to be more steep than that of merely rounding up the notorious gang of Man Singh and depredators of his ilk.

Police Dogs

THE tendency of the police to use trained dogs for the tracking down of criminals is on the increase. The Bombay police some time back were successful in chasing with the aid of an Alsatian a bootlegging taxi and arresting two persons after recovering a sizable quantity of foreign liquor.

But it is said that police dogs are of use if put to the scent of the criminal within four or five hours of the occurrence of the crime. The Bangalore police were in search of the murderer or the murderers of Miss Enid J. Drayton, Principal, Bishop Cotton Girls' High School, Bangalore. They contacted the Madras Police for trained police dogs. But the time lag between the moment of commission of the crime and the probable arrival of the Madras dogs would have been about 30 hours. By that time, though blood-stains were there in plenty, the dogs, it was held, would not be able to follow the scent of the murderers. So the idea was dropped.

But it is not always that bloodhounds are able to do their job, even if the scent is fresh, and catch the criminals. A New York message about a fortnight back said that police bloodhounds were in desperately bad odour. Two convict trustees sent to do an escape rehearsal with a young hound escaped and took the dog along. A fugitive Norman Ursel, then arrested, explained how, to keep warm, he curled up every night for a month in the Florida swamps with the hound that trailed him. The reliance on dogs, therefore, even if the scent is fresh, seems to depend on so many other factors. Those who have kept dogs know how to make friends with even an infuriated animal. They may not succeed in hundred per cent of cases. But the chances of making friends with dogs are more than fifty-fifty. Even rough and tough street dogs which bark at each and everybody can be subdued and made to follow you if you know how to whistle in a friendly way. The police dogs also may not be an exception. Norman Ursel must have made use of the knowledge of his dog craft to the best advantage.

RED PROBE HITS TEACHERS

Persons From 11 States Of U. S. A. Involved

Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor', Boston.

PROBES of Communism in American colleges and schools have resulted in the dismissal, suspension, or resignation of 115 teachers and educators from their jobs.

The number includes 29 members of college faculties (19 in New York) and 86 staff members of public schools (81 in New York).

What becomes of those who resign or are dismissed?

Some are "looking for a job." Some turned to court actions to appeal against their dismissals. Some of those dropped are still on the faculties, the terminations to take effect at the end of the school year.

Some just disappear from the limelight.

Most became involved for refusing to answer before congressional committees whether they are or were members of the Communist Party.

Irving Goodman, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, was dismissed in June, 1951, on the charge that he had concealed previous Communist membership. Professor Goodman was in Europe at the time and apparently never returned to Colorado.

Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg was dismissed in June, 1952, as an assistant professor of physics at the University of Minnesota for "refusal to co-operate with federal authorities."

Dr. Weinberg had refused to answer certain questions put to him by the House Un-American Activities Committee. He is job hunting.

Dr. Byron T. Darling, Ohio State University physics professor, was dismissed for refusing to tell Congressional investigators whether he ever was a Communist. He has not obtained another teaching position.

REFUSED TO SPEAK

Dr. Gene Weltfish, Columbia University anthropology lecturer and author, who once offered to prove that the United Nations waged germ warfare in Korea, declined to tell congressional investigators whether she ever was a Communist.

Columbia has declared her "ineligible" for reappointment, but her present tenure does not expire until the end of this school year.

Prof. Dirk Struik, indicted in 1952 on charges of advocating overthrow of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of conspiring to overthrow the federal government, was suspended with full pay by Massachusetts Institute of Technology pending outcome of his trial.

He is working on mathematics, which he formerly taught at MIT.

Associate Prof. Simon W. Heimlich of the Rutgers College of Pharmacy in Newark, N.J., and Assistant Prof. Moses I. Finley of the Rutgers College of Arts and Sciences, Newark, were dismissed for refusing to answer questions regarding alleged Communists affiliations.

Professor Heimlich says he has not taken any other job yet, because nothing worthwhile has turned up. Professor Finley would not say what he is doing now.

Dr. W. Lou Tandy of Emporia (Kansas) State Teachers College was listed as one of 280 signers of a petition to the then President Truman, asking amnesty for 11 Communist leaders convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the government.

PEACE PETITION

Dr. Tandy was released from teaching assignments and other duties. but will be on the payroll until his contract expires June 1. He appears at the college regularly but has had no teaching assignments this semester.

Brockman Schumacher was fired as a teacher in the veterans' training programme conducted by the St. Louis Board of Education after he served as chairman of a meeting sponsored by the St. Louis Peace Committee in August, 1951. The committee was reported to have circulated the Communist-inspired Stockholm peace petition.

Mr. Schumacher said he recently completed work on a Master's Degree at Washington University and expects to return to the university in a few months to work on a Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

In addition to Professor Goodman, at the University of Colorado, eight other faculty members left the university after an investigation by two former FBI agents hired by the regents. No charges ever were made public, their names were not disclosed, and their present whereabouts are unknown.

IN BOSTON

Gordon R. Faxon, Boston Latin (high) School mathematics teacher suspended without pay last March after refusing to tell a Senate sub-committee whether he had been a Communist, is spending much of his time preparing for a school board hearing next month.

Max Weitzman, a Boston grammar school teacher, suspended in April for refusing to answer the same question before the House un-American Activities Committee, is similarly busy preparing for a hearing before the school committee.

In New York, all the dismissals, suspensions, and resignations were in the New York City metropolitan area, with the exception of one upstate.

That is the case of Jerome M. Greenberg, assistant professor of physics at Renasselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, suspended with full pay pending the outcome of a federal charge that he falsely denied having been a Communist.

He is continuing research work at the institute pending the trial.

IN NEW YORK

In the metropolitan area, 13 cases involved city-operated colleges and five private colleges or universities.

Dr. William Jansen, New York City Superintendent of Schools,

(Continued from page 22 col. 5)

Six-Footer Squads

SPEAKING of police forces, it is a well known fact that Washington authorities prefer six-footers for brisk work.

A police newspaper in Britain recently said that small "Bobbies" make the force look rather silly, especially when they have their helmets on. Many forces, including the Metropolitan Police are at present accepting men as short as 5 ft. 8 in. But one has to be at least 5 ft. 11 in. to join the City of London police. One man in this force is 6 ft. 4½in.—and proud of his height. But there was a police constable Frederick (Lofty) Nicholls, who stood 6 ft. 8 in. in his stockinged feet and towered above spectators in No. 1 Court at the Old Bailey, when he was on duty there. They called him "London's tallest policeman." He retired in 1949 after 27 years of service.

In uniform P. C. Nicholls stood 7 ft. 2½in. He was on duty in Cannon Street when a man drove a seven-horse-power car under his outstretched arm. The driver later pleaded that the policeman was so tall that the roof of the small car completely hid him!

Now Ceylon also is raising a six-footer squad as a special striking force. The squad began functioning on June 2, the Coronation Day. Mr. C. C. Dissanayake, S. P., Colombo, is six-foot two, and easily the tallest of the squad and their leader. Special instructions to the six-footer squad are that they should be ready to turn out immediately and smartly dressed no sooner they receive a call. They will be released from their normal duties when a call is made.

We should not wonder if Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other big Indian cities also go in shortly for a six-footer squad as a special striking force.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Wanted: A Litttle Realism

HAS 'MARKET' ANY BEARING ON 'CATALOGUE'?

NOW that the stamp world is on the threshold of a new era, the old, old question of the relation between 'Catalogue' and 'market' values is certain to crop up. To a veteran, steeped in all the vagaries of printing and perforation, errors and varieties, the discrepancy beeween thetwo is something to be accepted, not explained. To a newcomer it appears a foretaste of bedlam

Few beginners are able to stomach the fact that when they possess an item 'Catalogued' at ten shillings, it does not necessarily follow that the stamp will fetch that much in the open market—or be unavailable at anything less. When tyros learn that Gibbons—or any other firm of catalogue publishers—advertise their wares at a pound and then come across others who sell those very goods at a fraction of this quotation, they naturally feel that there is something very rotten in the state of philately.

From time to time the subject has been revived, has caused a lot of excitement for a few months, and then has died an inevitable death. The reason is not far to seek. When Gibbons quote a stamp at a shilling, they speak for themselves alone; they do not bind anyone else to sell at this price. Lesser dealers, with smaller overheads, naturally enough manage to underquote their rates. The position is further complicated by the fact that Gibbons often price particular stamps at one level in their Catalogue and then offer those very stamps at lower rates through advertisements in their magazine.

The big poser here is: if the Catalogue is to be taken seriously as a price-list, why do the publishers deviate from these prices? And if these 'Catalogue' quotations are merely mythical rates, to be varied at will, why should actual MARKET prices not be introduced, as soon as possible?

The fact that discounts 'Off Cat.' vary with countries, reigns, issues and even individual items causes most of the confusion that prevails when a newcomer tries to gauge the value—the 'market' value—of a stamp with the Catalogue as his only guide.

Star Items

Great Britain, the United States and other groups very much in demand fetch a high proportion of catalogue. In Great Britain itself 'star' stamps like the Penny Black are never offered at big discounts—the reason being the regular increase in catalogue quotations, year after year.

Certain of the middle period issues go for anything between a fifth and a third Cat., while several specimens are a drug on the market at even one sixth. In the case of the more modern issues the Catalogue is pretty close to actual market rates, a certain percentage above face for unused stamps and a little above retail prices for 'fine used'.

A newcomer might be forgiven for believing that a pound is a pound whether it is quoted against a used George VI stamp or against an early Victorian. In point of fact, the former will be available at—suppose ten shillings, while the Victorian can be had at a half crown up.

The 'Classics' always fetch a fair proportion of Catalogue, and the great stamp firms always seem to try and keep one step ahead of the market by jacking up 'Cat.' whenever it comes within hailing distance of the true market.

The 'unpopular' countries, on the other hand, stand at abnormally high levels in the Catalogue and fail miserably whenever they come on the open market. The stamps of Montenegro—this is only ONE instance out of several that could be given—are quoted at ONE THIRTIETH catalogue by some wholesalers! Even if the ordinary stamp collector cannot get these stamps at such a fantastic discount, it is obvious that the system is faulty if he can obtain these particular items at one twentieth or a tenth catalogue.

It is high time that the whole basis of Catalogue rates was given a thorough overhaul, and some proper indication of value given. Some collectors boast 'My collection is worth a thousand pounds' when in actual fact they mean to say that it is CATALOGUED at a thousand—a very different matter, indeed! These optimistic souls are in for a nasty shock when they hopefully lug their album along to a dealer and are told that it is 'worth' something under fifty.!

Independent

Since many of the standard Catalogues happen to be the price lists of individual firms, attempts have been made, from time to time, to bring out 'independent' catalogues, reflecting not the views of a single stamp dealer but of the entire market. These attempts have seldom met with success, because the moment an item is priced at a shilling in these independent catalogues, individual dealers rush in to undercut any stamps that are even slightly overpriced, this rot soon infecting even the worthwhile 'gilt-edged' stamps.

The American 'Scott' catalogue is run on independent lines, but 'discounting' is as much a feature of the American philatelic scene as it is in England where the basis of almost every transaction is the 'house-organ' Gibbons.

I do not pretend to be able to give an answer to this vexing problem, and can only say that experience teaches the collector how much to pay 'off-Cat.' for particular specimens, but it seems a pity that this experience only comes the hard way, after the collector has burnt his fingers several times.

Tom Morgan, an experienced philatelic writer and editor of the fine publication the 'Philatelic Magazine' took up this subject a year ago. In his own breezy fashion he tilted at the Catalogue, with little result, I am afraid, since matters have gone on much as before. The article reproduced below was published in the Philatelic Magazine early last year, and makes very interesting reading. Mr. Morgan raises several issues which merit the attention not only of collectors, but of the compiler of the Catalogues.

Whether Gibbons, Scott, Yvert, Zumstein and the rest will ever reflect true market conditions it is impossible to say. That it is time they began to do so no philatelist will deny. Here is what Morgan has to say in an article titled 'What is the Real Meaning of Catalogue Value':

Isn't it about time we collectors stopped fooling ourselves? And isn't it about time the catalogue compilers stopped kidding us? For let me say right now that this so-called catalogue value of our stamps is just so much baloney. Frequently it is the reason for the lay Press and others on the outside ridiculing our hobby.

Catalogue value is all too often a set of fanciful figures with which we like to delude curselves, and at the same time it is a strong weapon in the hands of the dealer. It is pretty safe to say that disappointment in stamp collecting has been caused more through catalogue value than anything else. On paper, the value of the average general collection looks quite healthy but hawk it around for sale and the encouraging figure is rudely shattered.

Of course, there are, and always will be, stamps that are worthy of the quotations made by the catalogue compilers. Stamps of the so-called classic type; and by those I do not mean only the Sydney Harbour Views of the philatelic grey-beards. But, taken by and large, the figures in our catalogues mean nothing when it comes to selling; and very often nothing when it comes to buying!

It is only fair to point out at this stage that the catalogue compilers state that their prices apply to perfect specimens. That is where a lot of beginners wanting to sell stamps, fall down. They do not read the introductions to the catalogues.

On the other hand, the catalogue compilers who sell stamps are by no means the only ones who can supply stamps in perfect condition. I have in front of me an advertisement offering a small lot of British Crown Colonies, 1860—1916. It says: "Every stamp guaranteed—no fakes or forgeries. Catalogued in Gibbons at least £5/5, catalogued in Scott at least $20. Price 25/- or $3.50" No wonder my non-collecting friends tell me this stamp collecting lark is a racket!

I flip through some advertisement pages of the 'Philatelic Magazine' and what do I notice? The obsolete British Solomon Islands 4-1/2d. freely offered at half Gibbons; a 1928 Cyprus £1 at less than half catalogue; collections of individual French Colonies at a third catalogue; scores of foreign items at a quarter catalogue. It all looks good in the advertisements but I submit that it does no good to stamp collecting as a hobby.

The obsolete Falklands 2-1/2d. is advertised in a trade paper by a wholesaler for 6d. Gibbons' catalogue price is 2/6. A lot of Silver Weddings with a face value of £25 can be bought for £20. Three pounds face value of South West Africa Victories can be had by dealers for 45/-. Catalogue value is meaningless in such cases. And what can the collector expect to get when he offers this type of stamp for sale to a dealer?

Rightly or wrongly, several of the world's postal departments sell the stamps of their own countries. I have in front of me lists which have just arrived from Czechoslovakia, Israel and the Sudan. The Sudan Government offers stamps at apparently ridiculously low prices. Ten values used of the old Arabic inscription are offered at 3/1 per set. Gibbons' catalogue value is 20/8. Eleven values with the new Arabic inscription including the 20 and 50 piastres are priced at 7/2 a set. Catalogue value is 40/5.

I appreciate that it is not easy for the ordinary person to obtain these stamps from the Sudan Government but even allowing for all expenses in obtaining supplies, the difference between the official cost price at the source and the catalogue value (which, we are told, is the publishers' selling price) is absurd.

During the past few weeks, much correspondence and many complaints about catalogue values have dropped on the Editorial desk and some of it has been aired in the 'Philatelic Magazine.' One reader pointed out advertisements offering Gambia (cat. £42) for £5/10 and, among others, a country lot (cat. £45) for £7.

"What utter rubbish this is," he writes. "Do you wonder that many give up philately in disgust. My collection contains 400 Great Britain face different (no upside - down, sideways or diagonal - watermarks) ranging from S.G.1 to the 1951 £1. Catalogue value? up in the sky. Would any dealer give £10 for it? I doubt it".

The other week I had a schoolmaster write to me. He didn't know much about stamps but he encouraged his boys to collect them. Then he discovered about catalogue value. He told me of his disgust and disappointment and said he didn't feel like helping the boys with their stamps any more. I think I mollified him in my reply, but isn't it a great pity that the young idea should have to start off on the wrong foot?

Mind you, I'm not laying the blame on any one catalogue in particular. Collectively they're all crazy, but then the prices they quote are those at which they sell and presumably they get those prices.

However, it doesn't help matters when quotations in different catalogues vary to a wide degree. Let's take an instance. The Monaco airmail set issued in 1941, all prices quoted being for mint sets. The latest Italian Landman catalogue prices the set at 600 lire (about 6/6). The new Silombra, out a few weeks ago, quotes it at 425 fr. (about 9/-). The current Zumstein catalogue says the stamps are worth 9 fr. (about 15/-). The 1951-52 Whitfield King quotes the set at 26/-, while the last European Gibbons, which is dated 1950, says 38/6, afterwards reduced to 20/6 in the Simplified.

ALL FOR FIVE BOB!

Now you tell me how much that set is worth! I bought it in Paris a couple of years ago for about five bob, perfect, guaranteed and all that!

Obviously, in the present currency difficulties of the world there must be discrepancies, but I cannot believe that that is the sole reason for such wide differences in quotation.

It takes a brave man to compile a catalogue. I wouldn't like the job, but then I am not a dealer and do not know the secrets of supply and demand. I am told that popularity of certain stamps and certain countries has an effect on catalogue value. Perhaps it does. Then I pick up some auction realisations and find that stamps of some allegedly unpopular country have fetched a fantastic figure. For the truth is that there are no unpopular countries. Some are more popular than others that's all. But there are people who collect Afghanistan and Italian States. Yes, and Russia too.

No, what we want is more realistic pricing. Collectors are tired of being led up the garden by fancy figures. Why can't the catalogue compilers get nearer the actual value of stamps? Nobody would suffer except those few dealers who like to dress their advertisements with high-falutin' quotations.

No collector would then object to paying full catalogue value for the items he wants. And at the same time he would have some idea of what his stamps are really worth instead of having to rely on calculating fractions of astronomically impossible catalogue quotations.

I feel that I have laid bare the bones of an old bogey, but, unlike smudged postmarks and the National Debt, I don't see any reason why it should always be with us. Let the catalogues be honest with us and there will be more recruits to the hobby. Better still there will be fewer heart-breaks over stamp albums.

Tokelau Isles Coronations

The Dominions have come out with a wide variety of designs for the commemoratives making the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. The Tokelau Islands 3d value is shown above.

50 Years Of Flight

The men who started it all will again be honoured on the stamps of their country. The Wright Brothers have been featured on commemoratives issued by America on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Powered Flight.

The stamps were scheduled to be released at Dayton Ohio, the home of the Wrights, who pioneered heavier-than-air machines One of the early 'crates,' together with one of its high-powered modern descendants, forms the subject of the design. 'Progress,' 'Security' and '50th Anniversary of Powered Flight' are the slogans that appear on the the stamp.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS, in the prescribed form, are invited for the production, within the current financial year, of short documentary films,—approximately 1,000 ft. long—for the Directorate of Information, U. P. Government, Lucknow. Those having experience of the work should please apply immediately to the undersigned. Last date for the receipt of tender-form is June 30, 1953. For further particulars and tender forms apply to the undersigned with an application fee of Rs. 5|- per application, through money or postal order, which will be unrefundable.

The Director of Information, U. P., reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

T. L. MAHENDRA,
Director of Information,
Uttar Pradesh.
(6459)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

Everest Stamps

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department have decided to bring out a set of special stamps to commemorate the conquest of Mount Everest by Sherpa Tensing and E. P. Hillary. The stamps will be printed by photogravure.

DISPUTE SETTLED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The long pending disputes between the workmen and Messrs. Wallace Flour Mills Ltd., has been amicably settled. The workmen will be given a bonus equivalent to 4½ months salary for the year of 1952-53.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE & PUBLIC HEALTH, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE

Certificate courses in the subjects mentioned below will commence from the 5th October, 1953:—

(1) NUTRITION.—Open to medical graduates, licentiates, agricultural graduates, biochemists and physiologists having a degree in the respective subjects and other public health workers having special experience in these fields. Non-medical personnel associated with public health work may also be admitted, if found suitable. The duration of the course is three months.

(2) LABORATORY TECHNIQUE.—An I.Sc. of an Indian University or its equivalent, or a Matriculate with previous experience in microbiological laboratory work is eligible for the course. The duration of the course is six months.

The details of the courses may be had on request from the Director of the Institute. Applications stating full name, age, State, educational and other qualifications, etc. should reach the Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, 110. Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12, by 1st September, 1953 at the latest. For accommodation in the Institute's hostel, separate application should be submitted along with the application for admission to the course.

Cotton Textiles Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India has decided to extend the date of suspension of the operation of classes 25 and 26 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, from June 30, 1953 to September 30, 1953 as the relaxation, which was as experimental measure, did not appear to have had any adverse effect on the availability of cloth and yarn to consumers.

The effect of this decision is that mills and dealers will continue to buy or sell or have in their possession time-barred cloth or yarn in packed or open condition till the 30th September, 1953. Dealers can dispose of time-barred cloth or yarn in loose condition without getting it TCB-stamped by State Textile Controllers. Dealers can also dispose of any TCB-stamped cloth or yarn till 30-9-1953, even though the time-limit for disposal of such cloth or yarn has expired.

DESPATCH OF SEA MAILS

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for USA., Canada, Trinidad and Demerara will be made from Bombay on June 15, 1953 by American President Lines S. S. "Pres. Monroe". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6-00 p.m. on June 13 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Weaving Establishments In State

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has amended the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, by adding an entry, No. 58, to Schedule II to the Act which gives the list of exemptions from the Act. The new entry is concerning handloom and powerloom establishments and the exemption granted to them is in respect of the closing hour, which is normally 8-30 p.m. on any day.

One More Scarcity Work For Sholapur

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the execution through the agency of the Public Works Department, of the Mangalwedha-Machnur Road in the Sholapur district estimated to cost Rs. 6,35,720.

The earth work costing about Rs. 75,000 only is to be completed or brought to a safe stage during the current scarcity period.

Trains Delayed On Central Rly.

CYCLONIC WEATHER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press note issued by the Public Relations Officer, Central Railway, Bombay today said:

"Last evening's cyclonic weather caused failure of overhead power resulting in detention to a few trains on the Central Railway. There were, however, no injuries to passengers or Railway staff.

"The Madras-Bombay Janata Express engine got disabled due to lightning flash between Vangani and Budlapur, and as a result the train arrived Bombay 5 hours 40 minutes late.

"Certain passenger and local trains were delayed; three local trains were cancelled. On account of lightning, a fire was started at Thana, leading to detention of K. 77 Down local for 39 minutes."

City Gets 1/3 Inch Rain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRE - MONSOON thundershowers occurred at many places in South Konkan and at some places in Deccan Desh and North Konkan and at a few places in Hyderabad. Poona recorded 3 inches of rain, Kandala and Lonavla and Mulsi 1/2 inch each.

On Friday, the maximum temperature was appreciably above normal in Bombay City and Suburbs. Santa Cruz recorded 93 degrees F., Colaba 94. However, before midnight there was a welcome thundershower along with the S.E. squall which reduced the temperature by 10 to 12 degrees. The maximum speed recorded during the squall was 42 miles per hour at Santa Cruz and 62 at Colaba.

The rainfall recorded this morning was 40 cents at Santa Cruz, 35 cents at St. Georges Hospital, 34 cents at Colaba and 30 cents at Dharavi.

In the lakes area, Vihar recorded 11 cents and Powai 10 cents.

Conditions are now more favourable for the advance of the South-West monsoon into South Konkan during the next 36 hours where widespread rain is likely with heavy falls.

Thundershowers are likely during the next 24 hours at many places in Deccan Desh and North Konkan and a few places in Hyderabad. Isolated thundershowers are possible on Saturday in Bombay city and suburbs.

Skies will be mostly cloudy with pre-monsoon thundershowers over the ghats which may affect the city and suburbs.

Wind Storm Over Kashmir

SRINAGAR, June 13 (UPI): Srinagar city and its suburbs were plunged into darkness last night following a severe windstorm which swept over the entire Kashmir Valley. Huge trees fell upon electric wires near Baramula, 32 miles from Srinagar and as a result of which power supplies to the city and to other areas failed. Electricians and coolies were rushed to the affected spots to remove the fallen trees and make necessary repairs and restore power supplies. The noise of howling wind banging doors and rattling windows created a fearful situation and few people could sleep during the night.

House Rent Allowance To Non-Gazetted Staff

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned with effect from June 1, 1953 house rent allowance to non-gazetted staff on the mofussil scale of pay stationed at Kolhapur City at the following rates:—

Pay	House Rent Allowance
Rs.	Rs.
Below Rs. 55	5 per mensem
55—100	7 per mensem
101—250	10 per mensem

Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem will draw house rent allowance up to 5 per cent of the pay to cover rents paid by them over 10 per cent of their pay.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Shud 3 2009.
Muslim: Savval 1 1372.
Parsi: Deh 16 1322.
Sunrise 6-01 a. m.
Sun set: 7-17 p. m.
Hightide: 01-16, 14-11.
Lowtide: 07-16, 20-24.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

YOUTH'S OWN UNION: Lecture on "Emancipation of Women" by Mrs. G. R. Billimoria, Cama Library Hall, 6-15 p. m.

CIVIL SUPPLIES STAFF ASSOCIATION: "Justce Day" Procession and meeting at Jinnah Hall, V. P. Road, 6 p.m.

GREATER BOMBAY LAUNDRIES EMPLOYEES' UNION: Extra-ordinary general meeting at Forbes Gujarati Hall, V. P. Road, 5-30 p.m.

SARVODAYA KALA PATHAK: Meeting of amateur artistes at Congress House, V. P. Road, 6-30 p.m.

SINDHI UDYOG BHAVAN: Variety Entertainment programme at the "Eros", 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "Education for Character" at 6-15 p.m.

FLUTE RECITAL: T. R. Mahalingam and party will give a flute recital at 6 p.m. at Podar College Hall.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on Meaning of God being Ominipresent" at Radha Kunj, Kaluskar Rd., Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Telang Road, Matunga, at the Sangham premises (Pioneer School) at 6 p.m. Prof. T. V. Ramanujam, MA, will give a lecture on 'Parables of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa."

Hay Despatches

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has ordered the despatch of 20 wagons of hay to the Poona District and of four wagons of hay each to the Amalner and Chalisgaon talukas of the East Khandesh District.

Over 71,000 Rats Destroyed

ANTI-RAT CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL

The special anti-rat campaign which was launched in November 1952, as an additional measure towards minimising the possibility of Plague in the City, through the Conservancy and Propaganda Branches of the Municipality from 'B' Ward, terminated recently in 'D' Ward, all the wards being covered during the period.

Over 71,450 rats were destroyed and 524 rat complaints were attended. The special Anti-rat Exhibition was witnessed by about 57,100 persons and 352 persons launched their complaints regarding rats at the Advice Bureau attached to the Exhibition. Thus the annual total of rat destruction for 1952-53 will be higher than that of the previous year by 71,450.

FOOD GRAIN SAVED

The campaign coming as it did in the critical food and famine situation, prevented the food that may have fallen a prey to the army of rats destroyed. No extra expenditure was incurred on the special campaign.

Though the special Anti-rat campaign has come to an end, the usual anti-rat campaign by block system will continue to be carried out by the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department.

Move To Form Trade Union Deplored

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Bapurao Jagtap, President of the Mill Mazdoor Union (Red Flag) has, in the course of a statement issued here today, deplored the move by certain activities belonging to the Mill Mazdoor Sabha to form an independent and militant trade union of the textile workers.

Governor's Donation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Girja Shanker Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, has donated Rs. 200 to the Ta'Alimi Imdadiah Committee (Ratnagiri) which helps the poor and deserving students of Ratnagiri.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Leela Mehta, G songs, 08-15 N Bheite, bilawal, v.d., 11-45 P. V. Godbole, madhmad sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A. K. Meeruti clarionet, 13-40 Concert.

17-30 A. H. Khan, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Leela Mehta, G songs, 18-30 N Bhoite, marwa, v. d., 19-00 A. K. Meeruti, clarionet, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 G geet, 20-30 P. V. Godbole, shudh kalyan, 20-45 Leela Mehta, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Our guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Mass in G, 22-30 Sinfonia concertant in E flat.

Variations 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A. K. Meeruti, clarionet, 08-45 Sumati Paralkar, Shukla & Badhe compsns., 11-00 Your choice. 12-15 R. Jadhav & Party, qawali & naat, 12-35 AIR artist, instr. duet, 13-00 Sumati Paralkar, Khadilkar compsns., 13-30 R. Jadhav party, ghazal, 13-50 Cl. music, 14-00 R. Sarosh, ID-UL-FITR prog.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K. 19-20 AIR artist, bhavgeet, 19-30 R. Jadhav party, naat, ghazal, 20-30 V. G. Deshpande, Sahitya vimarsha, M & H. 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Sumati Paralkar, Madgulkar compsns., 21-30 N. Bhoite, durga, v.d., 22-00 A. H. Khan, darbari v.d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD.

250m., 326. 1m. 07-45 Bhakti ras, 08-15 N. G. Ghanekar, lalit, v.d., 09-00 N.& G. Ghanekar, jaunpuri, 09-15 Delhi recital. 10-00 For children, G. 18-00 Nirmala Joshi, geet, 18-10 N. Joshi, Thajkore & Shahni's works, 18-20 M Vyas, G geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.) 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 Ghazal & qawwali, 19-15 S. K. H. Pyarsmian, ID-ul-fitr, G, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Qawwali, khamsa, & naat (Baroda), 19-45 Geetanjali (Baroda), 20-15 G. Ghanekar, bhupali, 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi (Ahm.), 20-30 Choice (Baroda) 21-15 M. Vyas, P. Parekh's work, 21-30 B. Umarwadia. "Shalini".

RADIO CEYLON

19-84 m.—7-00 a. m. music, March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9.00 Choice of People.

25.05—6-00 p.m. Album Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Hollywood News, 6-30 BBC News and Newsreel, 6.45 I hear the South, Singing, 7.00 Swing & Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at the Keyboard, 7-45 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9.00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Evening Echoes.

MORNING-HINDI: 41.72—7 m. 9-00 a. m. Musical Programme, 9-00/9.30 a. m. Jeet Ya Haar.

EVENING - HINDI— 7.00 p.m. Musical Programmes, 8-00 p. m. Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sandoz (Sandoz), 8-45/10-00 Music Programmes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-15 Royal Phil. Orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' Eng. mag., 17-30 BBC show band, 18-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portbill, 21-00 In town tonight, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 19-30 London calling Asia, 19-45 For students, India, 20-15 For Pak. Arts review, 20-35 Mail bag, Meet students,

Between You And Me

By Me

MONSOON and mangoes are proving a puzzle to weather prophets. They have their own ways and you cannot tell. During the last cold spell, reports appeared that mango flowers were nearly destroyed, and that we would be in for scarcity of mangoes. But today we find that Alphonsoes are very cheap, cheaper than the pre-war level.

This has nothing to do with the general recession that has overtaken the stock and commodity markets, following hopeful trends in Korean peace parleys. On the other hand, monsoon is not very much in evidence, though it should have paid us a normal visit with at least one shower before the end of May. The superstitious among weather prophets are giving out the story that the Weather God was out to help Tenzing and Hillary to reach the Everest, and hence was staying his hands. Now that they have Everested, Varuna is expected to lash the monsoon currents and speed them up to make good the arrears. There is a touch of pathetic fallacy in these stories, as though nature and man commune and combine for a common purpose. Though King Canute could not stop the waves, Rama was able to control the elements to give him the right of passage to Lanka. But one cannot credit the intrepid two of the Everesters with such miraculous powers, though they have planted their flags on the top of the world. Now that mangoes have come with a glut, it is to be hoped that the monsoon will not be far behind.

* * *

Along with the Everest, mango also has made history this year. A consignment of Bombay mangoes reached London by airfreight, and Pandit Nehru presented some of them to Queen Elizabeth, who in her talk with India's Prime Minister is reported to have expressed regret at never having tasted a fresh mango. This exalts the status of the mango as a Coronation fruit. Pt. Nehru is not a novice in his mango mission. Last time when he visited London, he presented a basketful of them to George Bernard Shaw, and its taste died hard with him. Thanks to Portuguese Buccaneers who refuse to quit us, Alphonsoes and Fernandes have made Bombay great.

* * *

Though the name "mango" is derived from the Tamil word "Mangai", it is generic and has many provincial variations. In fact, there is a lot of linguistic politics in the mango world. "The 'mangai" of Tamilnad, the "avakka" of Andhra Desa, "pyrees" and "alphonsoes" of Bombay, the "langras" of Uttar Pradesh, "malgoas", "maldas", "sandhuris" "dusehries" and "safaidas" fill in the mango map of India and claim their own capitals. Though provincialism prefers particular fruits as favourites, the mango has become an international fruit, as much prized by the top-ranking stars of Hollywood as the peasants in India. It is both a patrician and plebian fruit and a harbinger of "one world" and classless society to come.

* * *

Apart from sericulture, the mango has influenced the cultural life of India. A great poet speaks of the philosophy of the mango world and the mystery of life force. When we cut a certain variety of ripe mango, we notice a bee-like ant emerging from its stone. It must have got in there during the pollination stage of flowering, and gets encased in "sweet imprisonment," all the while drawing its sustenance from the inner contents of the fruits. It is quoted as a supreme example of Hatha Yoga, in which a living being can thrive on minimum air. In "Shiva Purana" literature, the Lord plays many mango tricks to test the faith of his devotees. The mango groves of Brindavan, with their cows and Gopis (cowwherdesses), have been the idyllic background for the amorous episodes of Lord Krishna with his flute. The late Ramana Maharishi is reported to have solved the riddle of "Who am I" under a mango-tree at Tiruvannamalai. The famous mango-tree at Bardoli had been the venue of fateful political decisions, as a result of which emerged the freedom of India. In a sense, mango is the destiny fruit of our country.

* * *

Rose Macaulay, in her essay on "Eating and Drinking" adduces the naive argument that the forbidden fruit is not the Biblical apple, but must have been a mango tree. "aching down with hearts of stone which put poor Eve on the wrong side of God." Though this theory sounds rather Freudin, mangoes are such that they will even tempt Gods. Even poor mortals feel the taste of ambrosia in "amras."

* * *

THE British Air Minister has issued strict orders to all Royal Air Force Command Stations that the Duke of Edinburgh must be dissuaded from flying jet aircraft.

The Duke, who has a distinguished naval career, has recently qualified himself as a pilot. The Air Ministry's directive banning jet flight for the Duke is probably intended to eliminate the anxiety of the new Queen about her husband's safety.

The Duke of Windsor, when he was Prince of Wales, was a rough rider and had many breakneck accidents at the steeple chase. All attempts to dissuade him from his rough sports failed and his dare-devilry was a constant source of anxiety to his parents. This ukase regarding jet flight will be considered as a bad certificate to the air worthiness of the jet, especially after the recent crashes and fatal tragedy.

The directive sounds like the sumptuary laws of the Elizabethan times in which people were enjoined not to eat meat on particular days, and to take fish on certain specified days. The question of civil liberty did not arise in those times and it is rather strange that in these days of "freedom," the right to fly for a very distinguished person is sought to be curtailed.

In the British constitution, the King can do no wrong and this has been made possible, because he is immobilised from doing wrong by ministerial checks and parliamentary cross-checks. Despite the fanfare of heraldry and the pomp of power the royal person in Britain does not even enjoy the civil liberties guaranteed to the commoner. The Duke of Windsor had to renounce his throne because of his insistence on the civil liberty of marrying the woman of his choice. So runs the edict: "The Duke can do no wrong."

* * *

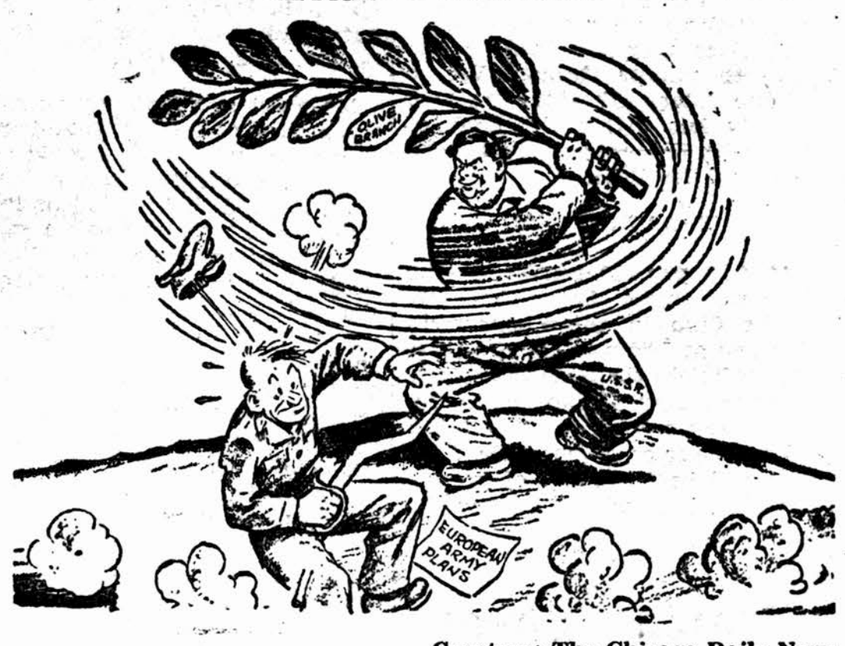
DR. Malan, the high priest of Apartheid, caused a sensation in London during his Coronation visit by lashing out the British press which criticised the barbarous racial policy of his government.

He threatened his British listeners that hostile criticism and unwarranted interference with the Africanders' way of life would endanger the safety and homogeneity of the Commonwealth. In fact, he read out a sermon that the Apartheid was broadening the basis of democracy by ensuring the Whites their rights and by keeping the black man in his proper place

Though Coronation courtesy made the British press to slur over Dr. Malan's antics the British revue producers did not spare Malanitis and the "technicolour politics" of the Apartheid. A show tune sung nightly at the London Hippodrome revue by the American Negro singer, Marie Bryant, threatened to burst into a diplomatic incident. Entitled "The Plea", the song opens with the words, "Don't malign Malan—he is doing the best he can."

This topical hit at Dr Malan's peroration to the press was greeted with loud applause by the Coronation guests who had gathered in London from across the seven seas. The sequence which offered Dr. Malan and his tribe ends with a White man who has been stretched out in an easy chair, turning and growling at groups of Negroes: "If you don't like it here, why don't you go back where you came from?" This subtle sarcasm and ingenious inuendo effectively hit at the Malanite target. Dr. Malan is creating a desert of peace by Black and Tan regime. But the black man will not take it lying down.

'LETHAL WEAPON?'



Courtesy: The Chicago Daily News.

Why Reds Stick To U.N.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE GIVES CATEGORICAL ANSWERS

By HENRY CABOT LODGE

WHAT is the United Nations good for? Here Ambassadore Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Representative to the United Nations, answers this question in a speech recently delivered before the National Women's Press Club Annual Dinner honouring the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

I COME to you from that interesting, novel, hopeful, primitive sometimes exasperating, but always essential contrivance known as the United Nations. Calvin Coolidge once said that politicians are men who are twice spoiled—by extravagant praise on the one hand and extravagant abuse on the other. I do not think the United Nations is spoiled, but it certainly suffers from extravagant hopes which have inevitably led to extravagant disappointments.

I personally approached the United Nations, convinced of its essentiality, but with some exasperation and without great expectations. I recognized that most Americans were troubled about it for two principal reasons; first, because of the reports of American employees of the United Nations who were subversive and, secondly, because of the impression that the Soviet Union was using the United Nations as a device to help it win the cold war.

Let me assure you that the personnel problem in the United Nations is in process of being solved. On the day that I presented my credentials I told the Secretary-General of the importance of this problem to American public opinion. The next day I called again with 2,000 forms, each of six pages in length, to be filled out by each employee, and that very afternoon, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General, the American employees had lined themselves up in the corridors for finger-printing. All forms have been filled out and are being processed by the FBI and the Civil Service Commission. The Secretary-General has cooperated. I think this problem is well on its way to satisfactory solution and should be cleaned up in a matter of months.

What It Is

As far as the cold war is concerned, we can set down the following thoughts about the United Nations:

It is a place where we can see what the Communists are doing in the war of ideas—and sometimes in other ways. Without it we could not see nearly as much.

It is a place where Americans can see how their American public servants are conducting the American side in the cold war—and it therefore enables us to correct our mistakes. If it were not for the United Nations I do not know how we would ever become speedily aware of whether our conduct of the cold war was adequate or not.

It is a place—and we as newspapermen will particularly appreciate this—where you can get authoritative reactions quickly on the state of opinion in almost any part of the world, which it would take you days, if not weeks, to get otherwise.

It is a place where is located the greatest sounding board in the world—where public opinion is developed for the world—and never forget that public opinion is basic in the modern world today in spite of iron curtains.

It is a place where the free world gets consolidated. Being free, the non-Communist nations naturally tend to go their own way and to drift apart. But sooner or later some Communist spokesman will make some statement that is so monstrous and so outlandish and so offensive that you can almost see the free nations getting together before your very eyes. This more than counterbalances whatever advantages the Communists may get out of their propaganda.

It is a place where representatives of nations can meet informally, without raising considerations of prestige, and thus settle disputes. The Berlin airlift, for example, was brought to an end as the result of an American and a Soviet representative more or less "bumping into each other" in the corridors of the United Nations. It is the best place in the world for this kind of contact—which can prevent such enormous quantities of human bloodshed.

It is a place where we have developed allies—certainly not as many as we should have liked. But, equally certain, whatever allies we have are welcome and are that much clear gain.

It is a place which hypocrisy can be exposed. Whoever has ever served in Congress knows that there is nothing like face-to-face debate to reveal a stuffed shirt to public gaze. The United Nations fills a similar place in revealing hypocrisy among nations.

Achievements

It is a place where the threat of war in Iran in 1946 was moderated and gradually extinguished.

It is a place from which the initiative was taken, with substantial American backing, to prevent Communist encroachment on Greece in 1947.

It is a place which enormously facilitated the advent of Israel into the family of nations and prevented that advent from causing extensive hostilities.

It is a place which, working with the Netherlands and the Indonesians, found the way to give full independence to the 76,000,000 people inhabiting Indonesia.

It is a place which means much to the independence of Libya and will undoubtedly mean much to the independence of Somaliland.

It is a place in which the age-old American belief that a meeting of minds produces more wisdom than the single opinion of even a brilliant mind is often demonstrated. The United States frequently brings proposals before the United Nations which have been extensively studied and prepared. Yet on many occasions these proposals have been altered and improved as a result of the debate.

....It is a place which at this moment is exerting a strong influence to prevent the dispute over Kashmir between India and Pakistan from breaking out into open war.

It is a place in which a veto-proof method has at last been evolved for bringing a real collective defense programme into being. When, as, and if aggression occurs in the future we will no longer be paralyzed by the Communist abuse of the veto.

It is a place which makes it hard for those who want to divide and rule. The strategy of Ghenhis Khan

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

ASSIRATI KNOCKS Himself Out AGAINST DARA SINGH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THIS evening's main bout in the American Freestyle Wrestling contests at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium between Bert Assirati, British Empire champion and Dara Singh, Malayan champion provided five thousand spectators of this mat game with a battle royal between two very powerful rivals, whose feats of strength were very much appreciated. The fight however ended in the fifth round when in attempting to rush Dara Singh, Assirati knocked himself out by falling out of ring.

Assirati had won the fourth round with a quick Boston Crab forcing Dara Singh to submit, but when he fell out of the ring in the next round, the spectators were very much disappointed for they were looking forward to even the last round between these two giants possessing sheer brute strength.

The main supporting bout between Flash Gordon and Roy Hefferman ended also in fifth round with Flash winning a knock out verdict by using his famous drop kicks to good effect. Hefferman, who was on top throughout the first four rounds unfortunately for him came to be at the receiving end of a series of drop kicks of Gordon and was knocked out in fifth round.

Bill Verna, European champion knocked out Sardar Khan in fourth round with series of body slams. Both wrestlers were tired by the time the fourth round started and the more tired Sardar Khan was unable to get up after he was knocked out by Verna's drop kicks in fourth round.

Kid Zamboa, the Brazilian champion defeated Sudagar Singh by two falls to one in an evenly contested opening fight of the evening. Zamboa won third round with pin fall, to which Sudagar Singh replied by equalising in next round with series of body slams and body press. The fifth round put an end to Sudagar Singh's hopes which he was knocked out by series of drop kicks.

GLOBE LOSE ON GATE MONEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The protest lodged by the Caltex Sports Club in respect of Musry Cup, Globe S. C. vs. Caltex S. C. Fixture was considered by the WIFA Committee at its meeting held this evening. Since it was established that Mr. Jaffer who has assisted Globe S. C. "A" in more than two matches in the 1st Div. Harwood League did play for Globe S. C. "B" in the Musry Cup in spite of the warning from the Hon. Secy. Globe S. C. it was resolved that Mr. Jaffer be suspended till the end of the Soccer season and the match be awarded to Caltex S. C.

From the statement of Mr. Akhtar Hussain, Hon. Secy. Globe S.C. it appeared that the Globe S. C. could not maintain discipline amongst the members. It was therefore resolved that 50 per cent of the share of gate receipts from 1st Div. Harwood League percentage fixed for the competing teams payable to Globe S. C. be forfeited.

JUNIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Second, Third and Fourth Divisions of the Harwood Football League will commence on Wednesday, July 1, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel. Entries close on Monday, June 20 and should be submitted to the Honorary Secretary, Western India Football Association, Cooperage.

EAST BENGAL WIN

CALCUTTA, June 13 (UPI): East Bengal beat Mohun Bagan by one goal to nil in the Senior Football League here today. The game was the first charity match of the season, and was the only Senior Division Football match played this afternoon.

Alcock Win In Extra Time

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further progress was made in the Musry Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. In the extra period Alcock Ashdown got the better of Lever Brothers Sports Club by two goals to nil. Centre-forward Tellis was responsible for the goals.

Later, Gujerat Vijay Football Club and United Kerala Sports Club failed to come to a decision, despite extra time. The match ended in a goalless draw. The last game of the evening between Ilaco Sports Club and Oriental Life Assurance Sports Club ended in a win for the former by the odd goal of three. After a barren first half, Ilaco took the lead in the fifteenth minute through Vaz, a minute later Almeida restored equality but before the close of play Felix D'Souza scored the winning goal for Ilaco.

TODAY'S FINAL

At 4-30 p.m. Matunga Athletic Club will meet Lever Brothers Sports Club in the Summersgill Cup and at 5-30 p.m. BEST Sports Club will fight the issue with Kores Employees Sports Club for the Junior Rovers trophy.

The Mayor of Bombay, Dr. J. P. Dias will be the guest of honour and Mrs. Dias will give away the prizes.

Turpin Agrees To Fight

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI-AFP): British middleweight boxer, Randolph Turpin, has agreed to fight for world title in New York at the end of August against winner of the coming American championship between Car Olson and Paddy Young. This announcement was made last night by the President of the International Boxing Club, Jim Norris.

NEW PAVILION OPENED

Sorab Madon Pavilion of the Dadar Parsi Colony Sporting Club which was declared open by S. K. Patil at the Club's lawn on Saturday.

Patil Urges Govt. Aid To Sport

BOMBAY Saturday.

SPEAKING at the opening ceremony of the Sorab Madon Pavilion of the Dadar Parsi Colony Sporting Club on Saturday, Mr. S. K. Patil said that he was glad to associate himself with those present on this great occasion.

Mr. Patil said that any building was a great achievement and hoped that more indoor games could now be given and more members benefited. He said that he had no hesitation to say that though a small community in India, the Parsis produced great men like Pherozesha Mehta.

Referring to his help in the council for reduction on the taxes on the cricket pitches which was recently raised 24 times, he said that there was no use of fighting for small amounts, but asked them to claim for reasonable grants which would be granted. He assured them his support in fighting against the entertainment tax. He already helped many sporting Associations in getting plots and grants by proper approach. After all the Municipal authorities were their representatives and he assured them they would not deny reasonable appeals, he added.

Continuing, Mr. Patil said they should not blame their own Government for lack of interest in sports and games, but they should make a correct and better approach The authorities should also realise that strong men and women can only be had through healthy sport and organised pay and encouragement should be given to physical culture. State help on this line is a necessity as in other countries. Though they cannot afford monitary help, sufficient appreciation and reception to well-known and outstanding players must be given.

Mr. Machlewalla, Vice-President of the club spoke on the occasion and associated himself with the views expressed by Mr. Patil.

Carter Retains Title

BEATS ARAUJO ON A. K. O.

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI-AFP): World lightweight boxing champion, James Carter, retained his title last night when he knocked out challenger George Araujo in the thirteenth round. At the weighing in before the fight, Carter was some two pounds heavier than Araujo.

Last Novices Show Before Monsoon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GOOD fare is promised at the last of the premonsoon Novices Tournaments at the Police Hq. this evening. The youngsters are again well catered for and A. Rodericks who has impressed in his last 3 winning bouts is again matched and meets B. Lall. Ballantine. Christian, and Rodericks are also on the programme.

The senior bouts are above the average, with R. Pereira seeking to score a hat trick of wins when meeting M. D'Souza of Petits. Joe Gomes clashes with R. George and H. Castellas who beat Bacon last time out, meets tough S. Solomon of Maccabi.

Sammy Khatau boxes an exhibition with Amrut, as does Noel Rocque with Pancho Battachajee, while the tit-bit of the programme is the exhibition between Ron Willmer and Olympian Ron Norris.

PROGRAMME

M. D'Souza (63 lbs) Rangers vs. B. Kerkar (64 lbs) Rangers; W. Saldanha (66 lbs) Rangers vs. G. Branche (62 lbs) Rangers; C. Clynne (63 lbs) Rangers vs. G. Swami (61 lbs) Rangers; D. J. Bamboat (72 lbs) ZPCHL vs. B. Slynn (73 lbs) Rangers; C. Rhoderick (62 lbs) Rangers vs. B. Bambore (64 lbs) Rangers; S. Nariman (77 lbs) Petits vs. I. Benjamin (71 lbs) NNH; A. Rodricks (61 lbs) Rangers vs. B. Lall (66 lbs) Rangers; E. Xavier (90 lbs) St. Mary's vs S. P. Shinde (90 lbs) Rangers; A. Ballantine (92 lbs) vs V. Fernandes (92 lbs) Rangers; B. Christian (101 lbs) Rangers; vs. H. D'Souza (104 lbs) Rangers; B. Moses (109 lbs) Maccabi vs M. D'Souza (113 lbs) Rangers; A. Amrut (110 lbs) Petits vs Sammy Khatau (115 lbs) Petits; A. Roche (117 lbs) Rangers vs. M. D'Souza (118 lbs) Maz. Docks; A. Irani (118 lbs) ZPCHL vs. P. C. Rane (116 lbs) Police; Noel Rocque (120 lbs) Rangers vs. Pancho Battachajee (115 lbs) Tatas; Joe Gomes (105 lbs) Rangers vs. R. George (101 lbs) NNH; M. D'Souza (132 lbs) Petits vs. R. Pereira (132 lbs) Rangers; D. M. Kamath (165 lbs) Police Club vs. S. V. Rane (167 lbs) Police Club; Row Willmer (151 lbs) Rangers vs. Ron Morris (144 lbs) Tatas; S. Solomon (138 lbs) Maccabi vs. H. Castellas (142 lbs) Rangers.

INDIA vs. PAKISTAN fights at the C.J. Hall on Monday 22nd June. Weigh in at the Police Club on Sunday morning. 21st June at 10-20 a.m. Booking and sale of tickets opens at 10 a.m on Monday 15th June. Book early to make sure of your seat.

Dynamos Overcome Tata Sports

INDIAN GYMKHANA SHARE POINTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DYNAMOS succeeded in gaining a two goals to nil victory over Tata Sports in the Senior Harwood League this evening at the Cooperage, while Bombay Amateurs were surprisingly held to a one-one draw by Indian Gymkhana in the earlier game.

Dynamos were on top from start to finish inspite of the loss of Nadan in the first quarter. Dynamos were lucky winners because both their goals came as the result of negative points—a penalty and a free kick; both converted by Sawant.

The winners just about deserved their victory. They possessed thrust in their attack, specially due to their wingers being used more often. The inner set were incapacitated in the fifteenth minute of the initial half when Nadan was carried off the field on a stretcher with a leg injury. But this did not deter Dynamos and they managed to maintain equilibrium.

Tata Sports seem to make the sad mistake of shuffling their players about without a set plan in mind. A. Braganza returned to his outfit, but with support from the half line he seldom managed to do as much damages as he is wont to. The Tata forwards never seriously tested the Dynamos custodian, but he was nervous and Tata's did not take advantage of this.

Sawant opened Dynamos account when he converted a spot kick awarded against Papen stopping ball from John with his hand in the eighth minute of play after the goalie had been beaten. The same player converted a free kick in the twentieth minute to give his side their second goal.

The teams were:

DYNAMOS: Leo Fernandes, Sheshappa, George; Narayan, Salvi, Bhaskaran; Sawant, Nadan, Laloo, John, Janki.

TATA SPORTS: G. Kotian; Papen, D. Norris; Papen (Jr.), Krishnan, R. Norris; Ayoob, N. D'Souza, Ferrao, A. Braganza, Ratnam.

Referee:—J. P. D'Mello.

Indian Gymkhana collected yet another solitary point when they shared two goals with Bombay Amateurs early in the evening.

Amateurs were definitely the better side. They dominated play and had it not been for the splendid work of the Gymkhana's defence, they may have won by comfortable margin.

Amateurs scored in the eighth minute of the second half through K. Bangera, while just before the end Parmeshwaren converted a pass from Vaz to secure the equalizer.

Indian Gymkhana's performance was an improvement in the evening due to the inclusion of Dan, and better understanding among the forwards.

The teams were:

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Shiva; Nagappa, Kenny, Kumar, Sanil, N. C. Puthran, R. C. Puthran, Sunder, Roy, Bhojagera.

INDIAN GYMKHANA: Mani, Rayan; Den, Rex D'Souza, Jr. Mani, Sunderesan, Anthraman, Vaz, Balan, Parmeshwaren, kateswaren, Balan.

Referee: J. P. Pinto.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-45 p.m. Goan Sports vs C
6 p.m. I C L vs Francis (Senior Harwood League).

England Has Fighting Chance To Win

Bedser Creates A Sensation

TRENT BRIDGE, JUNE 13.

SENSATION RAN HIGH AGAIN ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND FIRST TEST CRICKET MATCH ON THE RAIN-SOAKED TRENT BRIDGE GROUND. AFTER THE DISMISSAL OF ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS TAIL-ENDERS, THE WHOLE AUSTRALIAN SIDE IN THEIR SECOND INNINGS TUMBLED DOWN FOR A PALTRY TOTAL OF 123 RUNS IN ABOUT 2½ HOURS TIME. IT WAS ALEC BEDSER WHO ONCE AGAIN BROKE THROUGH THE AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE, WHILE ENGLAND SCORED 42 FOR THE LOSS OF ONE WICKET AT THE CLOSE OF PLAY TODAY.

Today's events under the dull and gloomy Nottingham sky lay almost in the region of dream and half myth. Nevertheless, it provided an opportunity for the spectators to witness a superb batting display of Arthur Morris at the most critical time, some wonderful catches held by English fieldsmen, and last but not the least a devastating spell by Bedser who really bowled England back into the game.

Fortune fluctuated amazingly on the Trent Bridge ground during these three days. The overnight rain evidently made a damping effect just on the surface. It, however, started drying up after the lunch interval which offered enough help both to the spinners as well as the swingers. His trick of the pitch coupled with Hutton's strategy and Bedser's venomous deliveries worked for the comfortable position which England reached before starting their second innings.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIA—(First Innings) 249

ENGLAND—(First Innings)

Hutton c Benaud b Davidson	43
Kenyon c Hill b Lindwall	8
Simpson lbw Lindwall	0
Compton c Moris b Lindwall	0
Graveney c Benaud b Hill	22
May c Tallon b Hill	9
Bailey lbw Hill	13
Evans c Tallon b Dadidson	8
Wardle not out	29
Bedser lbw Lindwall	2
Tatersall b Lindwall	2
Extras	8
Total	144

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	23.4	2	57	5
Johnston	18	7	22	0
Hill	19	8	35	3
Davidson	15	7	22	2

Fall of wickets: 1 for 17, 2 for 17, 3 for 17, 4 for 76, 5 for 82, 6 for 92, 7 for 101, 8 for 121 9 for 136, 10 for 144.

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings)

Arthur Morris b Tatersall	60
Greame Hole b Bedser	5
Lindsay Hassett c Hutton b Bedser	5
Neil Harvey c Graveney b Bedser	3
Keith Miller c Kenyon c Bedser	5
Ritchie Benaud b Bedser	0
Alan Davidson c Graveney b Tattersall	6
Don Tallon c Simpson b Tattersall	15
Ray Lindwall c Tattersall b Bedser	12
Jack Hill c Tattersall b Bedser	4
Bill Jonhston not out	4
Extras	5
Total	123

Fall of wickets: 1 for 28 2 for 33, 3 for 50, 4 for 64, 5 for 86, 6 for 81, 7 for 92, 8 for 106 9 for 115.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	17.2	7	44	7
Batley	5	1	28	0
Wardle	12	3	24	0
Tatersall	5	0	22	3

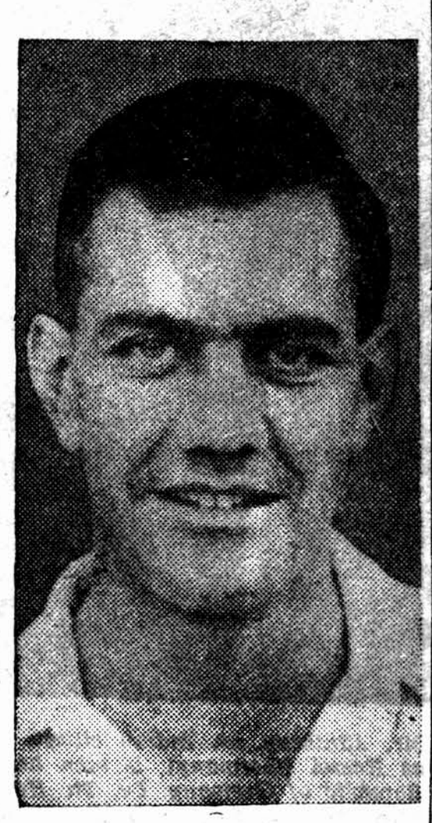
ENGLAND (Second Innings)

Hutton not out	10
Kenyon c Hassett b Hill	10
Simpson not out	8
Extras	8
Total (for one wicket)	42

Fall of wickets: 1 for 26.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	9	4	18	0
Johnston	5	3	5	0
Hill	3	0	11	1



ALEC BEDSER

Fortune fluctuated amazingly on the Trent Bridge ground during these three days. The overnight rain evidently made a damping effect just on the surface. It, however, started drying up after the lunch interval which offered enough help both to the spinners as well as the swingers. His trick of the pitch coupled with Hutton's strategy and Bedser's venomous deliveries worked for the comfortable position which England reached before starting their second innings.

DETAILS OF PLAY

With their over night score of 92 runs for six wickets, England went into bat this morning on the third day of the first test at Trent Bridge. Once more the light was bad and the pitch was shrounded in mist. After the night's rain, the wicket seemed to have lost life shown by it during yesterday's sensational after lunch session.

After a little over of a 105 minutes of play, England's first innings came to a close for the total of 144 runs, thus giving Australia a first innings lead of 105 runs. England's addition of 52 runs this morning was due to the stout effort of Bailey and cheeky batting of Wardle. Wardle was the second top scorer of his side. His 29 runs gave his side's total some respectable look.

Australia went to bat for their second innings ten minutes before the lunch interval and has had scored four for no loss. Morris and Hole opened for the visitors and the four runs stood to the credit of the latter.

105 RUNS LEAD

Australia commenced their second innings with a comfortable first innings lead of 105 runs, but contrary to expectations, Australia failed to drive home this big advantage. It was Bedser again who ruled with an iron hand and ran through the Australian innings with a splendid analysis of 17./7/ 44/7. Incidentally Bedser's final figures in this match were 100.5/ 23/99/14.

Australia's paltry total of 123 runs in their second innings today placed England in an advantageous position. Morris was the solitary figure to defy Bedser's guiles. His 60 out of a total of 81 runs, when he fell, itself spoke volumes for his dash and prowess.

Hole was clean bowled by Bedser's inswinger for 5. Last came in Hassett who seemed to be usually shaky from the start and edged Bedser twice through the slip during his brief stay. He was, however, unlucky to offer a gully catch to Hutton at square leg off a ball from Bedser which cocked up lustily in front of him. His individual score was only 5. Neil Harvey once again failed to produce his dashing form. He fell to a magnificient knee-high catch by Graveney off a ball from Bedser which he hooked ferociously.

Miller also succumbed to a tempting full toss from Bedser. In trying to hit it out of the ground, Miller mis-timed it and Kenyon took a good running catch at wide mid-on.

Benaud followed soon being clean bowled for a 'duck.'

The remaining tail-enders seemed not eager to observe due caution in batting and seemed intent on quick runs.

Presumably, Australia's policy at this stage was to take advantage of the drying up pitch by compelling the English team to bat on this sticky pitch.

The Australian innings came to an end shortly after tea interval for only 123 runs. Owing to poor visibility the third day's play came to a close 14 minutes before time. Earlier also the game was held up for 12 minutes.

PLAY STOPPED

England had barely one hours time for their second innings today during which they collected 42 runs for the loss of only one wicket, that of Kenyon. Evidently, Australia's move did not succeed in achieving the desired result.

At the close of play on the third day, England definitely attained a comfortable position in as much as she has now to collect only 187 runs for a win with nine wickets in hand.

First Test Paradox

The last three days game has provided many a thrill to disturb the old tradition of the Trent Bridge pitch which was generally known to be a batsman's paradise.

Inspite of heavy overnight rain the pitch played rather easy; and naturally should have helped the batsmen and not the bowlers. But the tremendous success of Bedser and Tattersall, as well as Lindwall and Hill appeared to be a paradox.

GAMBLERS' £100,000 BETTING COUP

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen): The news today that a leading firm of gamblers in Britain categorically refused to pay the odds on a winning racehorse uncovered what is believed to be a plot on the part of a number of gamblers to bring off a coup which, if successful, would have netted them £100,000.

The horse was called C D B and it won a race a week ago at odds of 25-1.

The bookmakers firm informed backers it would pay odds of only 10-1 and close the accounts of a number of clients.

A number of other bookmakers objected to paying because they believe the price of 25-1 was most unfair.

A representative of a big firm said, "We refuse to have the market rigged and pay out such ridiculous odds over a horse which should have been second favourite." There is no suggestion the man responsible for returning the official starting price was in error, but it is suggested he was supplied with information which did not truly reflect a reasonable price for the horse.

Bedser Equals Barnes's Record

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen): A new English champion Test bowler is all but established. At Brent Bridge Alec Bedser yesterday equalled Sidney Barnes's long-standing English record of 189 Test wickets.

Bedser took all Australia's first three wickets on Thursday and by the end of Australia's innings had collected four of the necessary five to break the record.

Barnes established his record during 27 Tests for 31,106 runs—with an average of 16.43. Before the present match against the Australians started, Bedser was second to Barnes among the leading Test bowlers with 182 victims secured during 42 Test matches for 4,752 runs—average of 20.61. Bedser's figures are now 189 wickets in 43 Test matches, for a total of 4,938—an average of 26.12.

Hunt Arrives In Kathmandu

KATHMANDU, June 13 (UPI-AFP): Col. John Hunt, leader of the successful British Everest expedition, arrived here today, one day in advance of the expected date. He was accompanied by several members of the Expedition who formed the advance party on their way down from their successful mission. The main party including Tenzing and Hillary is expected to arrive here on June 20.

RHEE RESTRAINS DEMONSTRATORS

But Sticks To His Guns Regarding Armistice Terms

SEOUL, June 13 (UPI-AFP)

SOUTH Korean President Syngman Rhee today urged war veterans demonstrating against the truce terms to "Go back home immediately" as possibility increased here of open clashes between United Nations and demonstrators, who have been working themselves up into a climax for the past five days.

South Korea's President Syngman Rhee in a public statement today reiterated his stand of strong opposition against armistice terms in Korea, but said if "foreign friends" want to leave the peninsula "we will let them go without any grudge against them."

Rhee was speaking through his acting Premier, Pyon Yun Tae. He also urged foreigners to keep away from present demonstrations swarming throughout South Korea against the imminent signing of an armistice.

South Korean President Syngman Rhee this morning called an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss detailed measures concerning the impending armistice. This is the ninth emergency State Council since Rhee declared an emergency alert throughout the country last Sunday. The senior Cabinet Minister said this morning "sure thing is that South Korean Government will never accept current armistice terms."

Government leaders were expected to draft a "war-time policy" to raise the people's morale to oppose current armistice. All dancing halls and high class restaurants have been closed while theatres could only operate from four till nine.

BATTLE FLARES UP AGAIN

Chinese Communists last night and this morning launched several battalion-size attacks at Allied forward positions on central Korean front, and latest reports mentioned continuation of intense fighting.

An official army spokesman said, in addition to three battalions' assaults, the enemy also hurled nine more company-size drives mainly at the central and east-central sectors. 'White Horse', northwest of Chorwon, and 'Texas', northwest of Kunwha, were heavily hammered by Communist guns prior to the attacks.

United Nations soldiers were meanwhile reported as killing and wounding 550 Communists during "Harry Outpost" attack yesterday at dawn.

AIRFIELDS BOMBED

TOKYO, June 13 (UPI-AFP): A total of eighteen 'Superforts' last night bombed two Communist airfields at Pyongyang, said the Far East Air Force Command today.

ARMISTICE TALKS

PAN MUN JOM, June 13 (UPI AFP): Both groups of staff officers met here at 11 o'clock today One group recessed at 12-23 p.m until 2 p.m. while another grou was still in session at 12-30 p.m.

BLACK FLAGS IN FRONT OF LISBON CONSULATE

Demonstration In City By Goa National Congress

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BLACK FLAG demonstration was staged by volunteers of the National Congress Goa in front of the Portuguese Consulate at Cuffe Parade this evening.

The demonstration which was headed by Mr. A. J. D'Souza General Secretary of the National Congress Goa, was for the purpose of supporting the closure of the Indian Delegation in Lisbon; to demand the boycott of Portuguese consular representation in India and to firmly assert that Goa is a part of India.

About 50 demonstrators who carried placards and shouted slogans for nearly an hour were watched by a large crowd which had gone to Cuffe-Parade, for an evening constitutional.

The placards demanded the closure of the Portuguese Consulate saying that it did anti-Indian work.

The other slogans were "Down with Portuguese Fascism" and "Goa is Indian."

The demonstrators also shouted "Tristao Braganza-Cunha kijai."

The National Congress Goa has during the last week plastered the whole city with 3,000 posters showing Prime Minister Nehru's recent statement at Savantwadi that "Goa will be free."

RECEPTION TO CUNHA

It is stated that a grand reception is being planned for Mr. Tristao Braganza-Cunha who escaped from a prison in Portugal where he was held for participating in the agitation for Goa's freedom.

The reception is being organised under the auspices of the Congress and will be presided over by a top-ranking Indian leader.

Harijans Line Up With Congress

OUT TO COMBAT COMMUNALISM IN PUNJAB & KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, June 13 (UPI).

CHAUDHURY Sunder Singh, Punjab's Excise and Taxation Minister reiterated here today the determination of the Harijan community to follow the path outlined by Mahatma Gandhi in view of the post-independence critical phases through which the country was passing now.

The Harijan Minister who was addressing a convention of Harijan workers at the Bhangi Colony here advised them to dissociate themselves from any communal organisation, and to have full faith in the Congress which had liberated Harijans from the bonds of orthodox people. He warned them against the pernicious activities of the communal organisations and asked them to lend their full support to the Congress for fighting the reactionary forces in the country. This would only ensure the Harijans to achieve their highest aspiration, he said.

Bhagat Amin Chand, MLA, President, All-India Harijan League, who convened the meeting declared that the present movement of Jan Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha, and Ram Rajya Parishad was harmful to the good relation of India with Kashmir. He appreciated the move of calling off this movement by Dr. Khare when Indo-Pak negotiations were in progress. The Harijans always remained aloof from such movements, he added, and reaffirmed the Harijan's full faith in Nehru Ministry.

Speaking on the demand of Punjabi province, Bhagat Amin Chand thought that the venom of communalism was working for the creation of Punjabi province. "The demand of Punjabi province is to divide India for the second time or to prepare the ground for its division for the third time," he said.

Bhagat Amin Chand also criticised the work of foreign missionaries in India.

Most prominent amongst the workers who attended the convention were Capt. Bhagwan Dass of Dehra Dun, Shri Dewan Chand Sarhadi, and Shri Murwi Dhar, President, U. P. Provincial Harijan League.

Ch. Sunder Singh, Minister of Labour and Excise in Punjab met Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri Jagjivan Ram, and discussed with them various important issues relating to the welfare of the Harijan community.

WOMEN GIVE SHORTER HOURS FOR MEN

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen): The British working man now has short hours and easy conditions but this has only been brought about by taking women into industry with the risk of depriving children of a proper home life, says the "Church of England Newspaper."

"There can be little doubt that if women were withdrawn from industry today, men would have to return to longer hours of labour or the economy of the nation would be strained to breaking point," it says.

Fire In Saraspur Mill

AHMEDABAD, June 13 (UPI): A serious fire broke out in the mixing department of the Saraspur Mills last night.

The fire brigade rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire one fireman was rendered unconscious owing to clouds of smoke issuing from the room. He was removed to the hospital.

The damage is estimated at about rupees fifty thousands. The cause of the fire is not known.

FOUR POWER MEETING

Austria's New Relations With Japan

PARIS, June 13 (UPI-AFP): Soviet News Agency 'Tass' reported from Moscow today that at the Foor-Power meeting of the Allied Council for Austria yesterday, the Council authorised the Austian Government to establish aerial postal relations with Japan and East and West Germany. Tass said the Council had also examined and approved unanimously a series of decisions by the Executive Council particularly concerning the trade and payments agreement betwesen Austria and Poland.

At the same council meeting, which was held under the chairmanship of the British High Commissioner and at which Deputy Soviet High Commissioner Kraskevitch was present, a newspaper "the new front" described by Tass Fascist, was placed under close surveillance by the unanimous decision of the Council. This step was being taken, said Tass, so that necessary sanctions could be imposed, when the case had been thoroughly examined.

4 1/2 Months Bonus

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Perhaps the best employer-employee relations in this city are that which exist in the Wallace Flour Mills Ltd.

About 700 employees had recently demanded four-and-a-half months' salary as bonus for the year 1952-53.

Protracted negotiations continued between representatives of both sides and, finally, the management agreed to grant the workers' demands.

It is learned that all through the firm's 70-year history the management and workers always have maintained the most cordial relations.

BOUQUET TO GERMAN PRESIDENT

Mr. Adhikary, an Indian citizen who is now receiving training at the Henschel Locomotive Works at Kassel (Germany), is seen here presenting a bouquet of flowers to the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Th. Heuss, during the latter's visit to the factory at Kassel in connection with the May Day celebrations. Mr. Adhikary was specially selected by his friends at the factory to make the presentation.

'Betterment Levy' To Come In States

CENTRE'S MOVE TO FINANCE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

IT is reliably learnt that the Planning Commission is facing serious financial difficulties in implementing the Five-Year Plan. Financial resources at their disposal are being rapidly exhausted and how far they can resort to deficit financing is a pretty much vexatious problem in view of the inflationary factors still operating in the country.

The Commission, therefore, urged the U.P. Government to impose forthwith fresh taxes on people to meet the additional expenditure. One of the taxes proposed is "betterment levy" to bolster up the Five-Year Plan, which facing danger of cracking without finance.

Sitting cool on the height of Nainital the U.P. Cabinet is reported to be considering the Commission's proposal which said to have given them a nasty headache. The U.P. Cabinet is reluctant to further tax the people who are already taxed beyond their capacity, the latest being the heavy Electricity Tax.

But in view of Centre's insistence a new tax would have to be levied any how even at the cost of losing popularity with the electorate.

Another trouble U.P. is facing is that the Centre is cutting down the original grant under the Five-Year Plan for this State.

The Planning Commission has summoned Mr. H. C. Gupta, ICS, District Magistrate here, for work in connection with the Planning Commission. He is being transferred to New Delhi.

It is understood other States also have been asked by the Planning Commission to impose 'betterment levy' on the people.

NO PERMISSION TO GO TO CHINA

Govt's. Reply to Delhi Students' Delegation

NEW DELHI, June 13 (UPI): The Government of India today verbally informed the President of the Delhi University Students' Union, that it was not possible for them to grant permission to the proposed Delhi University Students delegation to visit China at this stage.

Disclosing this at a press conference this evening, Mr. Harish Chandra, leader of the 19-man delegation said that it was a matter of great regret that after keeping the delegation in suspense for over a month, the Government had now refused them permission to go to China. This decision of the Government of India," he added, "is not in keeping with their professed policy of friendship with the people's republic of China and we, therefore, strongly protest against this."

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE accident curve shot up in the last 24 hours.

A middle aged mother and her three-year old daughter were knocked down by a local train near the Byculla railway station (Central) last afternoon.

The mother whose identity has not yet been established died on the spot, while the daughter has been admitted into the J. J. Hospital.

Both of them were trying to cross the railway lines near the Byculla station when an Up Kurla local knocked them down.

KNOCKED DOWN

In another serious accident on the Dr. Annie Beasant Road last night a 60-year old woman, her son and grandson were injured.

Police said that Hirabai Lakhmidas and her son and five-year old grandson were crossing the road, opposite the Glaxo laboratories, when a taxi (BMT 1579) driven by one Gurdevsingh Chottusingh knocked them down.

The taxi, which was proceeding from Worli to Dadar, police alleged, swerved on the wrong side in trying to avoid a collision with another car coming from the opposite direction. The taxi was allegedly being driven at full speed and had earlier tried to overtake a car ahead.

The aged mother and her son have been hospitalized while the grandson had a miraculous escape. He was thrown off yards away by the impact but received only slight bruises. The driver has been arrested.

Bombay Girl's Success

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Patricia Margaret Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Thomas of New Nagpada Road, Bombay, figured in the honour lists of the Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, U.S.A., it was announced last month at the annual Honours Day assembly. She ranked seventh on the list. The Honours Day (convocation) address was given by Mr. Basil Willey, King Edward VII Professor of English Literature at Cambridge University.

LONDON: William Bustamente, Chief Minister of Jamaica, complains that development projects for that country are being held up because the British Government claims income tax from Britons who make profits from investments there.

City's Biggest Co-Op. Store

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's biggest co-operative store will be opened in the city by the Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, on Monday.

The store which will have hundreds of articles will be run by the government-sponsored Bombay State Consumers' Co-operative Society and will start with a stock valued at Rs. 300,000.

Ministers and high government officials are included among the 25,000 shareholders of the Society which already has 46 stores scattered throughout the State.

The organisers of the Society hope to make it the outstanding co-op institution in the country.

The primary object of the Society is to give purchasers goods of an enduring quality at the lowest possible prices.

Five Million See And Hear Nehru

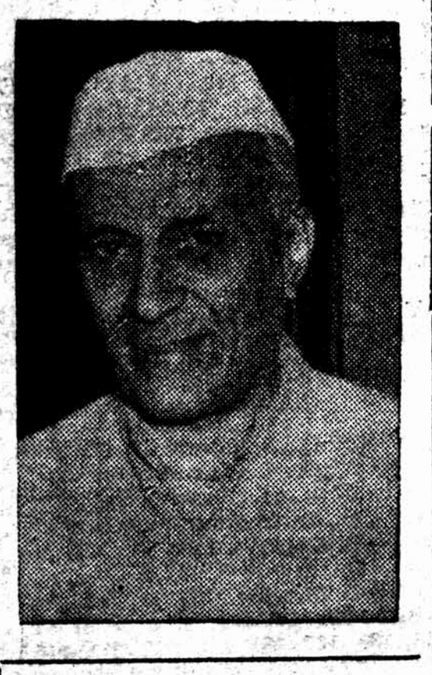
WHEN INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER TURNS T.V. STAR

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen).

HIS first television broadcast stamped Pandit Nehru as an outstanding personality of the home screen.

Critics of this highly difficult art of information and entertainment have with one accord hailed the natural aptitude of India's Prime Minister as a television "star."

He impressed a watching public of upwards of 5,000,000 with his understanding approach to the medium, his naturalness and the particularly Frank way he answered journalists' spontaneous questions for half an hour without pause.



TAUGHT A LESSON

As the 'News Chronicle's' critic said: "Nehru gave television's press conference guests a lesson in television department. He took the medium like a duck to water.

"At last television had a distinguished guest who did not refuse to answer all the most interesting questions. He answered readily, with the air of a man who doesn't see why people shouldn't know what the Elder Statesmen of this world are thinking and doing.

"It was refreshing not to be fobbed off with weak irrelevances. Nehru was blunt and honest."

And India's Prime Minister himself — what did he think?

"My first television experience was not half as bad as I expected. The questions were interesting and the time went quickly."

Unfinished Play By G. B. S.

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen).

A LITERARY sensation was caused in London today with the news contained almost casually in a new book due to be published on Monday that an unfinished play by George Bernard Shaw exists.

The play, entitled "Why She Would Not," is complete except for the last scene which could not be written because of Shaw's illness.

The book giving this disclosure is an autobiography written by Dr. Siegfried Trebitsch, one of Shaw's lifelong friends.

He says Shaw wrote him that the play was almost ready and was sending it to him. But the play never arrived.

The manuscript of the play is in London in care of a public trustee.

MYSTERY OF A TRUNK MURDER

CALCUTTA, June 13 (UPI): Mystery surrounds the recovery of the body of a young married upcountry woman (25) from an unclaimed steel trunk in an inter class compartment of the Down Banaras Express at Howrah Station today.

It is stated that after all passengers had left, a cleaner noticed a locked steel trunk in an inter class compartment and informed the police. The police opened the trunk and recovered the body which had no marks of injury. It is believed that the woman was killed by strangulation.

The body was removed to Howrah morgue for post-mortem.

RED WORKER LEADS MORCHA

NASIK, June 13 (HS): Shri Rajaram Nikam, a Communist worker, of Satana, recently led a morcha to the Mamlatdar's office, of more than 700 workers, demanding increase in wages on scarcity works.

Gandhi Memorial

Nehru Plants A Tree

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen): Wielding a newly polished steel spade supplied by St. Pancras Borough Council, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in a grey lounge suit and a Homburg hat, today planted a copper beech sapling dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi's memory on Tavistock Square, site of London's future Gandhi Memorial.

A crowd of Indians and other onlookers heard a speech in which Mr. Nehru paid a tribute to the Mahatma's memory and the scheme to perpetuate it in London on a site in the attractive square which St. Pancras Council made available to the Memorial Committee.

Supporting Mr. Nehru were Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, a prime mover for the Memorial's establishment, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., a fellow committee member, Liberal Party Leader Clement Davies, a Commonwealth Relations Office representative, and borough dignitaries.

Other speeches underlined the appropriateness of the beech tree to mark the memorial site as Gandhi's faith was essentially a living, growing thing.

The statue eventually to be raised on the site will show the Mahatma in his customary loin cloth.

A public appeal for funds to develop the Memorial site is under consideration.

U. S. Aid For Japanese Defence

TOKYO, June 13 (UPI-AFP): Japan today informally expressed readiness to accept American economic aid to build up her own defence. Secretary-General, Eisaku Satu, of Premier Yoshida's Liberal party told the press that within the framework of conditions posed by the US Ambassador, John Alison, yesterday, Japan should "take it with good grace."

No Confidence In Nagpur Congress Chief

NAGPUR, June 13 (H.S.):

SOME 86 members of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee have, it is learnt, signed a memorandum expressing their lack of confidence in the Nagar Congress President, Shri Vithalrao Hedau. It is further learnt that the memorandum will be placed before Shri S. N. Agarwal, the Congress General Secretary.

It is the contention of the signatories that the unopposed elections to the Executive of the Nagar Congress this year, were supported by them only on the distinct understanding that last year's president Shri Hedau, would not continue to be president this year.

AGRA, June 13 (UPI): Seven alleged "wire-cutters" are reported to have been arrested by the police in connection with recent telegraph wire-cutting incidents at different places in Ferozabad and at Agra-Gwalior road.

Straight Fight

GWALIOR, June 13 (UPI): There will be a straight fight between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha in the bye-election to the State Legislature from the Guna constituency as five other candidates withdrew their names. The candidates in the field are Mr. Sitaram Tatke (Congress) and Mr. Brindawan Prasad Tiwari (Hindu Mahasabha).

SPEAKS INTO RECORDER AS HE MAKES DEATH DIVE

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen): As one of Britain's ultra-modern fighters screamed towards the earth in a death dive, the test pilot cooly spoke into a recording apparatus giving a calm commentary.

The plane was a delta-winged Javelin jet fighter which crashed while being tested yesterday, and today experts were examining a small black box containing a recording which may provide a clue to the cause of failure.

The box was picked up slightly damaged when the plane crashed near Bristol, but the recordings have been played and the dead man's voice heard.

NEHRU ON DANGERS OF COLONIALISM

Warns Whites, Africans Will Pay In Same Coin

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 13.

NEHRU left London today delighted with his fortnight's trip and hopes to come back again. But one thing is terribly worrying the Indian Prime Minister. The worry is about the situation in Africa which he described as the "Land of Martyrdom."

No people had suffered so much for so many years as the Africans. He prescribed Gandhism for these people. Gandhism was not only good for their struggle but also for their future. Violence would liberate all sorts of chaotic forces in their land which would defeat the very object of their movement.

He asked the colonials to realise that the times had changed and the minds of Africans were stirred by the new awakening. Things could never be what they were. It was not only foolish but also dangerous to try to suppress the Africans. That would only lead to a day when the Africans would try to suppress Europeans and push them out.

He said no people in the world of Egypt should be respected. In his view, one should not behave like an ostrich and refuse to recognise the Communist Government of China. Pakistan Prime Minister favoured one world but not one world government. It was for each country to decide its form of government. It was not open to England to suggest that Pakistan should not become a Republic.

Twin Sisters

MAHOMED ALI ON INDO-PAK RELATION'S

Mr. Mahomed Ali Pakistan Prime Minister publicly recognised that Mr. Nehru's approach to Indo-Pakistan disputes was satisfactory. He told the students that India and Pakistan were twin sisters and must come to a settlement. He categorically stated that at the Commonwealth Conference that both India and Pakistan urged that sovereignty

BOUGS MEMBERS OUTNUMBER

PURULIA, June 13 (UPI): The recent enquiry into the alleged malpractices in enrolment of primary Congress members and holding of delegates election in Bihar, conducted on behalf of the AICC by Sri Khandubhai and Acharya Badrinath Verma, revealed that in Manbhum and other districts about 8½ lakhs of bogus members were enrolled out of a total of 10½ lakhs of such members for the whole of Bihar. The percentage of bogus Congress members in Manbhum district was over 55 per cent.

LONDON: Britain's Cable and Wireless organisation transmitted 364,000 words to various parts of the world on Coronation Day.

DEMOCRACIES MUST BE ON ALERT

Allen Against 'Third Force'

CALCUTTA, June 13 (UPI).

THE U.S. Ambassador in India, Mr. George Allen, did not believe that "international Communism has given up the idea of world revolution." In spite of statements of good intention from the communist side, "the forces of democracy must be on the alert," he warned.

Speaking at a news conference after his arrival here today, Mr. Allen expressed the hope that armistice would be signed in Korea soon. "The entire attention of the American people today is exclusively centred in the affairs of Korea and they want peace to be established there," he said.

In reply to a question on the attitude of the United States Government to the stand taken by the South Korean Government, the US Ambassador said, "Syngman Rhee is unhappy over a possible armistice before the unification of Korea and America wants immediate peace to be followed by unification. The US Government will, however, be sympathetic with the question of unification of Korea, but we want to have it in a peaceful way; that is where we differ from the opposing party on the Korean issue, who also wanted the unification of Korea, but by military strength."

NO "THIRD FORCE"

Mr. Allen expressed himself strongly against the Socialist plank of agitation against a "third force" in International affairs. He said, "the demand for a so-called "Third Bloc" implies that there are two equally bad forces in the world today, the United States being one of them. I emphatically reject that view. I think there are forces of oppression and forces trying to stop it by voluntary association of free and independent nations joining together with mutual respect of equality to oppose oppression. In that picture of the world, I do not see where a "Third Force comes in."

Mr. Allen evaded a straight question on American Government's attitude to the foreign pockets in India, as "there has been no policy statement of his Government on this particular issue." But he added, "the basic factor of America's foreign policy is to support the aspirations of the people for self-government. That is and will continue to be our fundamental policy." That policy, he added, applied to all colonial countries and in North Africa.

He, however, cautioned the people not to "confuse the forces of Communism with genuine national movement of the people living in certain territory."

WANTED ACTION

Mr. Allen welcomed the prospects of peace in Korea. He replied in the negative to a question whether peace in Korea and the recent "moves for conciliation" on the part of the Soviet Union would lead to a readjustment in the foreign policy of the American Government. Soviet leaders had only made declaration of intentions, he said, while what was wanted was action.

Mr. Allen who is on a study tour of the various states, said he would do everything in his power to cultivate better relations between India and the USA. He was all praise for the development projects in India and discussed that he had commended to his Government to sanction 110 million dollars as economic aid and technical assistance to India.

Sample Survey Of Indian Industries

CALCUTTA, June 13 (Nafen).

A NATIONWIDE economic sample survey of India's manufacturing industries — claimed to be the largest sample survey as yet tried in the world — is now in progress.

It is being conducted by the Directorate of National Sample Survey under the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance, and with the technical guidance of the Indian Statistical Institute here.

The survey covers about 30,000 industrial concerns, classed in 63 groups, of which 3,000 firms throughout India (with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir) have been accepted as samples.

It includes all groups of industries in respect of establishments employing: (a) ten or more workers using power; and (b) twenty or more workers, not using power. The period under review is 1951.

ISSUES COVERED

The information sought from the sample firms is in respect of capital, labour, raw materials, products and bye-products, wages and matters generally associated with complete process of manufacture. These are considered essential for any estimate of national income. Government investigators are going round each sample firm selected and are collecting information.

In the absence of full legislation insisting on the supply of such information, response from firms to government enquiries has not been satisfactory. The Director of Industrial Statistics is now in Calcutta soliciting the co-operation of the various Chambers of Commerce in collecting replies from their member firms.

Once the Bill introduced in the last Parliament by the government seeking powers to compel firms to release the desired information, becomes law, the time and effort now being extended on the survey may be cut short, officials at work believe.

Tonsorial Artists' Move

KARACHI, June 13 (Nafen): The Hairdressing Saloon Owners' League of Egypt has invited Mr. Islam Salmani, Organiser of the All-Pakistan Barbers' Association and Sponsor of the International Islamic Federation of Barbers, to visit Egypt.

The General Secretary of the Hairdressing Saloon Owners' League of Egypt, Mr. Ahmed Ali Ahmad Omraan, in a letter to Mr. Islam Salmani. has applauded the idea of forming an International Islamic Federation of Barbers, with a view to closer collaboration in the promotions of the art of hairdressing.

He thanked the barbers of Pakistan for their keen interest in creating a sense of oneness among all barbers of the Oriental world.

The Egyptian barbers chief has also welcomed the move to call a World Islamic Conference of barbers either in Cairo or in Karachi.

W. BENGAL'S BIGGEST DAM

NEW DELHI, June 13 (Nafen): The Mayurakshi Reservoir project, the biggest irrigation scheme in West Bengal, is expected to be completed next year, a spokesman of the Project Administration revealed.

The Mayurakshi Dam when completed will irrigate more than 600,000 acres of land, resulting in an annual increased yield of about 300,000 tons of paddy and 50,000 tons of rabi crops such as wheat, potato and pulses. This will mean an almost cent per cent improvement in the annual production of agricultural wealth in the benefitted area.

About 4,000 k.w. of hydro-electric power will also be generated as a by-product, part of which will be used for irrigation schemes, thereby bringing additional land under cultivation.

Big Explosives Factory For India

CALCUTTA, June 13 (Nafen): An explosives factory may shortly be set up in India by Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., at a cost of Rs. 20,500,000, it is reliably learned.

Negotiations with the Indian Government in this regard are now nearly complete, and an official announcement is expected to be made in the next few weeks.

An ICI subsidiary already produces heavy chemicals including chlorine at a plant at Rishra, near Calcutta which puts the company in a specially advantageous position in the manufacture of explosives.

It is interesting to recall that ICI was formed in the United Kingdom in 1926 as a result of the merger of four firms of which Nobel Industries was one.

Alfred Nobel, who later founded the famous Nobel prizes, amassed an immense fortune from the exploitation of his invention of dynamite and other explosives.

Officer Murdered

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young officer of the Textile Commissioner's Office, Bombay, was brutally murdered last night while he was taking a stroll in the compound of his bungalow at Mahim.

Police said that at about 9-15 p.m. yesterday R. G. Dutt, 30, was taken unawares at his residence "Blue Castle", Shivaji Park, by an unknown assailant who inflicted five stab wounds.

Dutt was rushed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries a little later.

The motive is not known. No arrests have been made so far.

Theft Of Ornaments: One Arrest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jivan Ratansi was yesterday taken into custody by the Detection of the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. for alleged theft of gold ornaments worth Rs. 3.000 from a house at Shaikh Memon Street.

He was remanded to custody by the CPM at the Esplanade Court today.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 13.

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1895/95-8.

C.O.D. WORKERS END STRIKE

POONA, June 13 (UPI): The 13-day-old strike of the Central Ordnance Depot workers at Dehu Road has been called off with effect from June 14 by the President of the COD Workers' Union, Mr. M. Joshi.

Mr. Joshi, in a statement, here today says that the strike situation has taken a serious turn during the week and the general body of COD Workshops' Union was to review the situation by the end of the week. But the civil authorities this time, unlike in the past, "probably played into the hands of the military." Rather than trying to maintain peace, they seemed to be interested in breaking the strike," he states.

The statement says that the promulgation of Section 144 in the area and the "unreasonable attitude" of the civil authorities have made it difficult for them to take the opinion of the workers with a view to arriving at a democratic decision. "Under the circumstances, as the President of the COD Workers' Union, after consulting the General Secretary and my other colleagues, I decide on my own responsibility to call off the strike. I, therefore, advise the workers to resume their duties from June 14," the statement concludes.

Warning Against Bad Practice

GOVT. THREAT TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS

MIRAJ, June 13 (UPI): The Government of Bombay, has it is learnt, in a circular addressed to the non-Government Secondary Schools deprecated the practice still followed by the Secondary Schools authorities to discontinue services of the teachers before the vacation. This practice adopted by the schools to save the salary of the teachers during the vacation is, in the opinion of the Government, detrimental of the standards of education. The Government of Bombay, it is learned has warned the schools that a 10 per cent cut in the maintenance grant would be effected if the schools still followed the above practise.

ITALY TO STEP UP STEEL OUTPUT

ROME, June 13 (Nafen): With the aid of American dollars, Italy is building a steel mill which will be capable of increasing her output of the metal by nearly fifty per cent.

It is being erected at Genoa.

Italy is now producing 3,500,000 tons of steel annually. The plant now under construction will be able to turn out 1,500,000 tons on its own.

NEW DELHI, June 13 (UPI): A sum of Rs. 35,00,000 has been sanctioned to the Rajasthan Government for expenditure on relief an rehabilitation of displaced persons in the state 1953-54.

Conference Of Social Work To Meet At Toronto

BOMBAY, Saturday. The next session of the International Conference of Social Work will be held in Toronto, Canada, from 27 inst. to July 3. The proposed theme for the Conference is "Self Help in Health and Welfare," with the emphasis on the concept of "Self-Help" in the promotion of individual, group and community well-being and progress.

The Conference will bring together social workers from all over the world — professional and voluntary workers, individuals from the related fields of education, health, agriculture, etc. and other interested persons — for study and review of the fundamental concepts and trends in Social Work in a contemporary changing order.

The South East Asia Regional Office of the International Conference of Social Work, now permanently established in Bombay is entrusted with the arrangements for the attendance of delegates from South East Asia. Mr. B. Chatterjee is the Assistant Secretary-General of the International Conference of Social Work for the region extending from Iraq and Iran to Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Japan, while Mrs. G. R. Billimoria is the Asst. Treasurer-General.

The Canadian National Committee of the International Conference of Social Work is planning a low cost study tour of Canada. If a sufficient number of delegates from the South East Asian countries evince interest in this tour, it might be possible to arrange for low cost group travel to Canada and back.

Those interested are requested to contact the Assistant Secretary-General, International Conference of Social Work, South East Asia Regional Office, 6/A, Cooperage, Bombay 1, (India). (Telephone: 36863, Cables: "INCONSOW").

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

B. Com. Examination Results

AHMEDABAD, June 13 (UPI).

The following candidates are hereby declared successful at the B.Com. examination of Gujerat University held in March 1953.

FIRST CLASS 225

SECOND CLASS: 16 29 35 36 37 45 46 48 53 54 55 67 76 80 89 90 100 107 121 141 144 149 151 163 174 175 195 217 220 222 224 231 and 234

PASS CLASS: 3 4 7 9 11 12 14 15 17 18 20 23 25 28 30 31 38 40 41 43 47 50 51 56 58 60 61 63 64 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 77 81 82 84 85 86 88 91 93 94 95 97 101 106 108 111 112 113 117 118 119 120 122 123 125 127 128 129 130 132 133 135 138 140 142 143 145 146 147 148 150 152 153 154 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 178 179 180 182 184 185 186 187 188 191 193 202 203 204 205 207 211 212 216 218 221 228 230 235 238 243 244 and 245

Shri Dayabhai Ravachand Gold Medal is awarded to the candidate No. 225

Inter-Commerce Results

AHMEDABAD, June 13 (UPI).

The following candidates are hereby declared successful at the Inter Commerce Examination held by Gujerat University in March 1953:

FIRST CLASS: 337 342 and 524

SECOND CLASS: 6 28 43 61 84 118 130 147 181 192 208 211 215 216 269 291 299 314 316 334 338 339 341 351 352 381 409 437 441 454 476 523 534 541 545 and 654

PASS: 1 4 9 11 12 14 16 17 22 26 29 31 35 36 37 38 44 46 48 51 53 57 62 64 65 66 71 72 73 75 76 77 78 79 80 82 85 86 88 89 90 91 96 99 103 105 106 107 113 116 119 121 123 124 127 129 133 140 144 150 151 153 156 157 158 162 164 165 166 167 169 170 172 173 174 177 179 180 183 185 186 187 190 193 194 196 198 199 200 204 205 210 213 214 218 219 222 224 226 229 230 231 234 235 236 239 240 241 242 243 245 246 249 253 255 256 258 261 263 264 270 274 275 277 279 281 284 286 289 292 294 296 297 301 305 306 308 309 311 313 317 321 322 323 325 326 331 333 335 343 344 346 347 349 355 356 357 358 359 361 367 375 388 390 394 396 403 405 408 414 416 418 421 427 428 433 434 438 439 442 443 444 446 448 450 452 453 455 456 458 460 461 464 465 466 468 471 473 477 478 481 and 485 486 487 488 489 492 493 496 497 498 500 503 505 506 508 511 512 513 516 517 518 519 520 521 526 527 529 530 533 535 536 537 538 540 547 548 551 553 555 556 560 563 569 570 573 576 579 581 584 586 589 596 599 601 604 605 608 609 611 618 620 622 623 626 629 630 632 634 636 639 641 644 646 649 650 651 655 659 666 667 668 671 672 and 673

The result of candidate No. 658 is held in reserve.

Shri Chimanlal Chhotalal scholarship is divided equally between candidates Nos. 342 and 524 provided they continue their studies for the B.Com. degree.

TIGER OUT-STARED

WARDHA, June 13 (HS): A tiger, it is learnt, had to beat a hasty retreat before an apostle of non-violence, when the two came face to face in the Wardha forest, last week.

Shri Ganpati Krishnappa Iwagaonkar, who was on a tour of Wardha tehsil for the Bhoodan Yagna, was the hero of the story. When he was sitting on his cot, at dead of night, in a forest village, he found a tiger slowly coming towards him.

The two stared at each other for about 15 minutes, after which the beast slowly walked away.

Wants Buses To Have Funnels

NEW YORK, June 13 (Nafen): Buses and lorries should have exhaust pipes like funnels, says Dr. Leonard Greenburg, New York's Commissioner of Air Pollution Control. These would carry exhaust fumes above the heads of pedestrians. Greenburg wants legislation to be introduced making his idea compulsory.

Dr. MookerJee's Counsel Returns Empty-Handed

SRINAGAR, June 13 (UPI): Dr. S. P. Mookerjee's counsel is returning to Delhi without receiving any legal instructions from his clients.

The counsel, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India, told pressmen here today that he met Dr. Mookherjee yesterday but the Deputy Commissioner, Srinagar, told him that he had Government orders to be present at the time of "my receiving legal instructions."

Shri U. M. Trivedi wanted legal instructions from Dr. Mookerjee "for steps to be taken in the Kashmir High Court about the Jan Sangh leader's detention in the state."

Shri Trivedi said: "I could not agree to it because under law, all talk between a lawyer and his client is confidential. Dr. Mookerjee also refused to give instructions in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner."

Shri Trivedi further stated that today he tried to persuade the State Government to allow him to receive instructions from his client in private but the Chief Secretary to the Jammu and Kashmir Government informed him the State Government was not willing to accede to his request.

Thundershowers In Coastal Areas

TEMPERATURES STILL ABOVE NORMAL

POONA, June 13: Rain or thunder-showers have been fairly widespread in Orissa, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and South Deccan (Desh). A few thunder-showers have also been reported from Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, East Uttar Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan, coastal Andhra Desa and Rayalaseema.

Day temperatures continued to be 13 degrees to 15 degrees (F) above normal in east Madhya Pradesh and also in most parts of Deccan (Desh). They were also above normal in Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Forecast valid till Sunday evening:—

Rain or thunder-showers will occur locally in West Bengal, Konkan, Deccan (Desh), coastal Andhra Desa, south Tamilnad, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, south-east Madhya Pradesh and the rest of the peninsula outside Gujerat. Scattered thunderstorms are also likely to occur in south-east Uttar Pradesh.

Day temperatures are likely to continue markedly above normal in the central parts of the country, and Deccan (Desh).

Plea For Uniform Sales Tax

MADRAS, June 13 (Nafen): The plea that the Union Government should impose a uniform Sales Tax in all the States in India and collect it through its own machinery and distribute the proceeds in the same proportions to the respective States as is now adopted in the case of income-tax, was made to NAFEN by Mr. F. W. A. Morris, Secretary of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Asked to state how the levy of a uniform Sales Tax will be advantageous to the business community in general, Mr. Morris said it will eschew the keeping up of separate accounts for transactions conducted with every State in India which levies Sales Tax.

COMPENSATION FOR HIGH PRIORITY D.Ps

July 31, Last Date For Applications

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of India had some time ago invited applications for the assessment and payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants from certain classes of displaced persons having verified claims for immovable properties in West Pakistan, with a view to according priority to these classes.

So far, 20,000 persons have sent in their applications but the others have not.

The Government of India desires to start payment of compensation to these classes as early as possible. It has, therefore, been decided that any person belonging to the following categories who has not sent in his application containing the full particulars required before July 31, 1953, will not be entitled to be included in the priority list.

The classes entitled to apply are:

(1) Widows, old and infirm persons in receipt of maintenance allowance;
(2) Inmates of women's homes and infirmaries;
(3) Residents of mud-hut colonies in the Punjab;
(4) Persons living in certain new refugee townships (listed below); and
(5) Persons settled in the Raikot, Jagraon, Khanna and Samrala towns of the Ludhiana district of the Punjab.

If persons under the categories fail to file applications in time, they will have to wait till they are asked to file their applications under subsequent notifications.

Recipients of maintenance allowance who fail to file their applications by the prescribed date will cease to receive maintenance allowance with effect from August 1, 1953.

NEW CATEGORY INCLUDED

The Government has also decided to give similar facility of filling applications for the assessment and payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to all widows who have verified claims in their own name and who are not included in the categories mentioned above. They will be included in the priority list.

The new townships mentioned in the fourth category above are: Ulhas Nagar (Kalyan); Sardarnagar (Ahmedabad); Pimpri (Poona); Valivade (Kolhapur); Warashia (Baroda); Sheikh Sarai, Kalkaji, Tehar and Tilak Nagar (Delhi); Katni; Tilda, Chakarbhata (Bilaspur); Mana (Raipur); Jaripatka (Nagpur); Rajpura, Tripuri (Pepsu); Modinagar, Hastinapur (Meerut); Naini (Allahabad); Ramnagar (Roorkee); Premnagar (Dehra Dun); Alambagh (Lucknow); Govindnagar (Kanpur); Nilokheri; Fairidabad; Bairagarh (Bhopal); and Gandhidham (Kutch).

Applications are being received by Settlement Officers who have been posted in various States.

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of Settlement Officers for Bombay is as follows:

(1) The Settlement Officer, Nagindas Chambers, Frere Road, Bombay (Bombay Proper and Thana);

(2) The Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona (Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, South Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri);

(3) The Settlement Officer, Ulhasnagar Township, Kalyan-Bombay (Kalyan, The Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh);

(4) The Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad (Amreli, Banaskantha, Mohsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat).

County Cricket Leaders

LONDON, June 13 (UPI-AFP): Glamorgan and Surrey now share the lead in the English county cricket championship, both having gained 56 points from eight matches.

Middlesex comes next with 4 points.

RULES TO CHECK CORRUPTION

Pakistan's Move

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 13: With a view to root out corruption from amongst the Government servants, the Pakistan Government have now published in the Official Gazette, the Civil Services (Prevention of Corruption) Rules.

The Rules define corrupt officials as those (a) living beyond their means (b) holding (directly or indirectly) property or pecuniary means disproportionate to their known income and (c) having general and persistent reputation of being corrupt.

According to the Rules, such public servants are liable to summary dismissal or compulsory retirement by the Governor-General. While they will be given reasonable opportunity to rebut the charges, there will be no appeal against the order of the Governor-General. A committee of three secretaries to the Government will be appointed to deal with anti-corruption cases under these Rules.

Post-MortemFor A Bitch Too

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 13: The fancy of a man brought a bitch to the Civil Hospital, Sukkur, for post-mortem examination.

It is said that the bitch was run over by a truck. It's master desired that the persons responsible for its death be properly punished. With this view, he registered a case with the police against the driver of the truck. Consequently, the police sent the body of the bitch to the Civil Hospital for post-mortem.

Shortage Of Schools In Lahore

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 13: The District Inspector of Schools in Lahore has reported to the Punjab Government and the Lahore Municipal Corporation that this year, as many as 29,661 children were refused admission due to lack of accommodation in city schools.

An official estimate puts the figure of children, who have achieved the school age at 52,460; of which only 25,661 could be admitted into various schools. Five more high schools and 50 primary and middle schools have been recommended.

Ratnagiri Merchant Dead

RATNAGIRI, June 13 (HS): Shri Ramchandra Raghunath Redij, a well-known merchant and social worker of Ratnagiri, died at Kolhapur, on Wednesday last.

Shri Redji accompanied Pandit Nehru, throughout his recent tour of the district.

More than two thousand persons attended his funeral. All municipal offices, schools and markets remained closed on Thursday as a mark of respect to his memory.

India's Protest To Portugal Is Welcomed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Central Committee of the Goan People's Party which met on June 11 and 12 has issued the following statement to the press:—

The Central Committee of the Goan People's Party congratulates the Government of India in having taken the decision to close down its Legation at Lisbon as a protest against the refusal of Portugal to discuss the peaceful transfer of the Portuguese possessions in to the Indian Republic.

The Committee assures the Government of India of the fullest co-operation of the Goan people to any move that may be contemplated against the continuation of these foreign pockets on the soil of India.

Portugal not only brutally suppresses the democratic urge of the Goan masses for freedom and self-determination by arresting politicals and deporting them to Angola and Cabe-Verde in the Atlantic, but also jeopardizes the peaceful policy of India and her people by leasing out these territories to be build up as war bases.

India cannot allow these territories to be used as bases of aggression against our peaceful neighbours with whom we have the most friendly relations. How will India allow these territories to be used to carry on wars of aggression against the peoples of Asia and Africa fighting for freedom from colonialism?

India must give a clear warning to the NATO countries to keep their "hands off Goa" and the other foreign pockets which are integral parts of India. Any activity of a war like nature in these territories must be considered as "unfriendly" to India.

The Central Committee further call upon all democratic parties in India to give the people of Goa their fullest co-operation in liberating these territories through mass sanctions.

Tokyo-Formosa Trade Pact

TOKYO, June 13 (UPI-AFP): A new trade agreement between Japan and Nationalist China was signed in Tokyo today by Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister, Katsuzo Okumura and Chinese Ambassador, Hollington Tong.

The agreement provides that exports and imports of the two countries shall rise to seventy-five million dollars instead of the previous fifty million. Japan will mainly export machines, fertilizers, textiles, metallic products and farming and sea products and will import sugar, rice bananas and coal.

Madras 'Varsity Senate House

MADRAS, June 13 (Nafen): The 80-year old Senate House of the Madras University at its northern end is being renovated.

Structural repairs and repainting of the big and small domes will be completed by September.

PREPARATIONS FOR KHARIF SOWING

State's Measures To Aid Agriculturists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WHILE the outbreak of the monsoon is eagerly awaited, steps are being taken by the Government of Bombay to enable the agriculturists in the scarcity areas to undertake agricultural operations without any inconvenience when the monsoon breaks.

The main requisites for starting these operations are land preparations and supply of seed and manure.

As for ploughing, the Mechanical Cultivation Section of the Agriculture and Forests Department has been instructed to undertake shallow ploughing in the scarcity areas at a concessional rate of Rs. 10 as against the normal rate of Rs. 18 per acre. This will facilitate the ploughing of the lands belonging to those agriculturists who have got no bullocks and/or agricultural implements.

SEED GRAINS

The Collectors have been instructed to reserve suitable locally-procured grain and some imported grains for seed purposes. They have also been authorised to purchase more grains in the open market, if necessary, to meet the needs of agriculturists for seed purposes. While seed grains will be supplied to agriculturists as tagavi in kind, the Collectors have discretion to treat the charges for tractor-ploughing also as tagavi.

As a result of these arrangements, the cultivators will not have to pay anything initially for getting their lands tractor-ploughed as well as for purchase of seed grains. The Government will meet from its own funds the incidental charges such as bagging, transport, etc.

During the current year, it is proposed to grant tagavi advances to the cultivators of the State to the tune of Rs. 2 crores for the purchase of seed, bullocks and agricultural implements. Moreover, suspensions and remissions of land revenue have also been granted on a liberal scale in the areas affected by scarcity.

The number of scarcity works and that of the people employed on them are increasing week after week. In the course of the month of May last, the number of scarcity works increased from 521 to 580 and the number of scarcity workers from about 2½ lakhs to over 3½ lakhs in 20 districts of the State.

WATER SUPPLY

With a view to removing distress that may be caused by the anticipated shortage of water in about 1,200 villages, mostly in Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Poona, Bijapur, and Satara North and Surat District the Government had taken early steps to deepen the existing wells in the villages and to supply water by tankers to towns affected by water shortage.

Subsidy is being given to local people to deep the existing wells and local bodies have also been asked to undertake schemes for augmenting water supply. About Rs. 1,50,000 have so far been spent on augmenting the water supply in the scarcity affected villages. About 60 water tankers and a number of lorries have been engaged for supplying water in the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Dharwar, Surat and Ahmedabad districts.

Large-scale supply of fodder is being made to the affected areas in the Deccan. The railway has been approached to move the fodder by special trains, so that it may reach the affected areas as early as possible. The railway has been able to arrange two specials a day from the Bulsar Railway District, one special a day from Godhra, one special a day from Guna and a small number of wagons from Kalyan and other rail-heads. Under this arrangement, large quantities of fodder have reached their destination and the position with respect to fodder is now everywhere satisfactory. The total number of wagons despatched to the scarcity areas till the end of May 1953 are 4,378, carrying as many as 2,05,191 bales weighing approximately 4 crore lbs.

Hay has been purchased from Amargarh and Bjarangadh belonging to the Madhya Bharat Government. Movement of this hay has recently been taken up by special trains. Kadbi and wheat bhoosa from extra territorial areas are also moving to the scarcity areas.

Groundnut oil cake to the extent of 14,358 tons has already been despatched to the affected areas. Groundnut cake is now being purchased in the open market for supply to the scarcity areas and the quantity available is now being despatched to each district in suitable quantities.

PROTEST AGAINST POONA BAN

POONA, June 13 (HS): A meeting was held here yesterday evening, to protest against the District Maigstrate's order, banning public meetings on the historic Shaniwarwada grounds without the prior permission of the District Magistrate.

The meeting, which was organised by the Poona City Hindu Mahasabha, was presided over by Shri Keshavrao Jedhe, of the Peasants' and Workers' Party.

Speeches condemning the District Magistrate's action, were delivered by Shri H. B. Bhide, Hindu Mahasabha, Shri S. R. Date, Editor, 'Kal', Shri B. N. Rajhans, Praja-Socialist Party, and Shrimati Shantabai Limaye of Jan Sangh.

Jayaprakash To Tour Yeotmal

NAGPUR, June 13 (HS): Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, has telegraphically informed Sant Tukodji Maharaj that he would tour the Yeotmal district, this month end for collecting Bhoodan.

Sant Tukodji had so far collected 929 acres of land in the Yeotmal district.

SATPATI FISHERIES SCHOOL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fisheries school certificates were awarded to successful candidates of the Fisheries School Satpati on the occasion of the annual prize distribution ceremony held at Satpati recently.

The water-pumping set, installed at the School earlier by the Fisheries Department of the Government of Bombay, was put into commission the same day.

Prominent residents of the village were present at the function. The School re-opened on June 1 last after the summer recess.

Over 17,000 Feet One Ceases To Think Of Sex

LONDON, JUNE 13 (NAFEN).

THE HIGHER A MAN CLIMBS A MOUNTAIN, THE HIGHER HIS MIND REACHES, ACCORDING TO THE EXPERIENCE OF DR. MICHAEL WARD, MEDICAL OFFICER WITH THE EVEREST EXPEDITION.

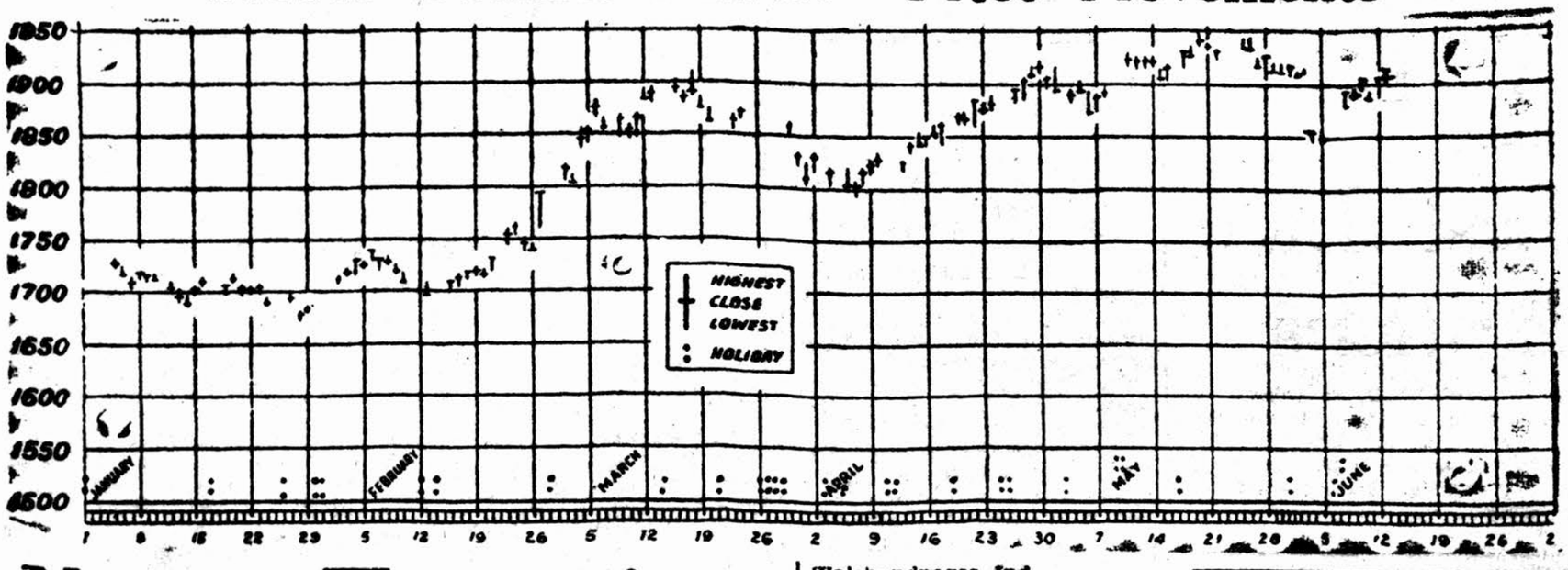
A report in the British Medical Journal cites his finding that a climber's way of thinking, taste and feeling changed greatly on Everest. Over 17,000 feet he claims, one ceases to think of the opposite sex, and men who rarely read anything but crime stories crave for the classics in their lonely monotonous hours in the rarefied air high above the world.

On a previous British Everest expedition, Ward himself took books by Jane Austen and the Brontes, "because I had never been able to read them down below." He and his colleagues read and enjoyed Trollop, whom none had ever been able to read before.

"It was because he gave us such a vivid picture of exciting, everyday things.

"On the high mountainside where, in the sub-zero cold, man could lose a finger from frostbite by a moment's forgetfulness in using a camera with an ungloved hand, the main medical problems were sore throats and tonsilitis, probably due to panting from lack of oxygen in an atmosphere of low humidity."

TATA STEEL DEFD: Price Movements



Narrow Fluctuations In Shares

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Opening quietly steady, the local Stock Exchange continued to rule dull in the absence of any favourable advices. Trading was hardly active with fluctuations moving within a narrow range. The sluggishness is expected to continue for some time to come.

In the Steel Section the overnight gains were partly lost. Liquidation was however absorbed to a large extent at lower levels, with the result that further decline was checked. Tata Steel Deferred openen ten points lower than the previous closing level, at Rs. 1897-8. Scattered speculative support at a slightly lower level pushed the price to Rs. 1902-8, around which the scrip oscillated for a long time, in the absence of any further incentive. Tata Steel Ordinary fluctuated between Rs. 330-4 and Rs. 331-4 to be later quiet at Rs. 330-12. Indian Iron was quiet at Rs. 25-2.

Textiles moved narrowly in a moderately quiet trading, the trend being slightly downward. Bombay Dyeing lost a few annas after opening at Rs. 382-12. Kohinoor lost Re. one on the opening level of Rs. 301-8. Other textiles also declined by a point or two.

The miscellaneous list was moderately active with prices unchanged at their last closing levels. Associated Cement gained four annas after starting at Rs. 171-4. Scindia quietened down at Rs. 13-1-6 after starting a shade upward. Bellapur and Premier Construction were steady at Rs 235-8 and Rs. 81-8 respectively.

Banks and Insurance were quiet, while the gilt-edged section was dull indicating a slightly further downward trend. The three per cent Conversion Loan was quoted lower at Rs. 81-14.

In late dealings, sagging tendency developed which brought in further decline in steel prices. Tata Steel Deferred lost further ground to be quoted at Rs. 1890. The market closed barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	381	4	0
Kohinoor (12)	301	12	0
Century (12)	276	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	249	12	0
Central India Mills (2)	162	0	0
Simplex (6)	180	0	0
New Great Eastern (16)	152	0	0
Indore (5)	93	2	0
Gokak (17)	214	8	0
Swan (30)	438	12	0
Finlay (20)	323	0	0
Edward (15)	252	8	0
Morarji (12)	200	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	14	6
I. United Ord. (1-5-0)	9	15	0
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	11	6
Madhusudan (6-4)	83	0	0
Podar (10) XD	127	8	0
Khatau (10)	183	2	0
B. B. Cotton	49	6	0
Standard (20)	305	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	329	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1893	12	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	132	8	0
Indian Iron (15)	25	1	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-5)	171	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	374	6	0
Belapur (16)	235	0	0
Shivrajpur (5-2) XD	55	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	13	1	6
P. Construction XD	81	4	0
Tata Chemical	9	3	6
Tata Oil (2)	32	8	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10)	8	11	0
Indian Copper (0-12-6)	2	15	6
Alcock (17-8) XD	295	0	0
Wimco (11) D	212	8	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	150	0	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1427	8	0
Tata Power (25)	1497	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	0	0
Phoenix (8)	106	4	0
Indian Mfg.	3310	0	0
Kurla (8)	108	12	0
Colaba (4)	72	0	0
New City (10)	151	4	0
Minerva (6)	100	8	0
Bradbury (100)	740	0	0
Bharat (2)	23	10	0
Mysore (4)	123	2	0
Model Mills (7-8)	143	12	0
Dawn (6)	61	0	0
Laxmi (27-8)	568	12	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	163	2	0
Western (160)	3180	0	0
Shivapur	1800	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	25	8	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3250	0	0
Tata Mills	43	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	155	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24	0	0
New Union (1-4)	26	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	13	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	170	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	150	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (5) XD	108	2	0
Ahmedabad New	133	12	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	130	10	0
Broach (0-5)	8	0	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	7	0
Nagpur Elec (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	125	0	0
Bom. Suburban (4)	125	10	0
New	65	5	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial (40)	1865	0	0
Imperial New (10)	451	4	0
Central	64	4	0
Central New	65	8	0
Bank of India (4)	156	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	8	0
Baroda (3-8) XD	111	8	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	36	4	0
Jaipur	21	8	0
Hindustan Com	8	12	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	7175	0	0
Empire (20)	625	0	0
New India (2)	41	12	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	2	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	5	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	0	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	10	0
Neptune	4	8	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	1	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
O. P. (2-6)	99	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Dena Trust	36	4	0
Steamer	35	0	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	136	14	0
Burma Petrol	1	3	3
Mackenzie (6)	90	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	23	8	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	265	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	0	0
Indian Invest Trust (4) XD	72	12	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	50	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	12	0
Alembic (8)	98	12	0
Supreme Industries	81	8	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	32	8	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (4) XD	141	4	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	240	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	23	4	0
National Rayon	105	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	80	0	0
Digvijay Cement	86	0	0
Phalton (8)	87	8	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry (XD)	150	8	0
Killick Industry New (EX D)	92	0	0
Mukund Iron	2	12	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Indian Iron	107	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1188	12	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1302	8	0
Hydro Elec.	127	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	301	14	0
Central India (5)	518	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	233	12	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	180	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	82	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	325	0	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	92	8	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre. Const. 1st XD	99	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd XD	92	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	14	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	122	8	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	120	10	0
Jupiter	9	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	110	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	6	0	0
Khatau	84	0	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon (5) XD	73	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	88	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
Estrella Battery	30	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	8	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	100	0	0
Tata Power 1955	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (4)	104	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotives	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria	1	6	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	11	0
Gold Mohur (12-8)	180	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	97	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshah	90	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	68	0	0
Air-India	86	0	0
Air Services	4	6	6
Air-India International	106	0	0
Bharat Line (4)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	4	6	0
Walchand Motor	46	0	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	8	6
Burma Corporation	1	10	0
Rally Ord.	74	8	0
Rally Pref.	80	0	0
Tata Loco	82	0	0

Artificial Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 13.

120 D Ready Japan	4	5	6
150 D Ready Japan	4	1	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	2	3
150 D Ready Italy	3	14	0
50 D June opening	776	0	0
50 D June highest	776	0	0
50 D June lowest	768	0	0
50 D June close	770	0	0
150 D Box July opening	781	0	0
150 D Box July highest	781	0	0
150 D Box July lowest	773	0	0
150 D Box July closed	775	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 13.

Local Produce Market ruled steady with moderate fluctuations. After yesterday's decline Castorseeds September opened steady today at Rs. 145 and on persistent support advanced upto Rs. 146-12, to finish steady at Rs. 146. Linseed and groundnuts were steady with moderate improvements.

Following were the closing quotations:

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	47	4	0
Coromandal	47	12	0
Khandesh	47	12	0
Karad Bold	47	4	0
June-July	46	8	0
August-September	45	2	0
CASTORSEEDS			
September	146	0	0
Madras	31	8	0
Gujerat	31	4	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	31	4	0
Kanpur	30	0	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold	30	12	0
Small	29	0	0
Satna	30	0	0
June-July	30	14	0
August-September	31	0	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	37	8	0
Three Zilla	36	8	0
KARDI			
Bold	24	12	0
Kanpur	22	0	0
June-July	24	4	0
August-September	24	12	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	24	0	0
June	23	15	0
July	24	2	0
August	23	15	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	0	0
First Pressure	18	0	0
BSS	18	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 13.

Opening quietly steady at a slightly higher levels than the previous closings, the local Cotton Exchange continued to rule weak.

Jarilla August opened at Rs. 680, and on scattered initial demand touched Rs. 681 level. Further progress was however arrested by renewed liquidation and the price sagged to Rs. 676-8 around which level it hesitantly hovered for the greater part of the session.

In dull trading the market closed quietly steady, Jarilla August finishing at Rs. 680, its opening level.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 13.

While silver was quiet and dull, gold ruled easy in the local Bullion Exchange today.

Initial advance of six annas over the opening level of Rs. 157-8 in forward silver was attributed to scattered speculative buying. The advantage was however lost, due to renewed liquidation that followed at the lower level and the metal was again quiet at its opening level. Ready silver was quoted four annas higher.

Forward gold looked down by about eight annas after starting around Rs. 88-10. Ready gold was placed Rs. 1-4 higher. Sovereign was quoted at Rs. 58-0.

In late dealings the market showed some improvement on speculative buying in both the metals. Forward silver was pushed up to Rs. 158-15 to finished firm at that level. Forward gold closed steady and a shade lower than its opening level of Rs. 88-8.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Forward silver	Rs.	158	15	0
Ready silver	Rs.	159	5	0
Forward gold	Rs.	88	7	0
Ready gold	Rs.	89	11	0

Ghee Rates

BOMBAY, June 13.

Following were the closing rates in the city Ghee Market today.

	Rs.	as.	p.
B. L.	65	8	0
B. K.	64	8	0
M. J.	64	0	0
Vishnu	63	8	0
N. N.	62	0	0
Belgaum No. 1	56	0	0
Belgaum No. 2	51	0	0
Sankheshwar	51	0	0

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, June 13.

Mercury Ready	435
Jeth	433-34
Cloves New	685-690
Cloves Old Ready	650-655
Cassia Ready	58-59
Cassia Jeth	55-8
Cassia Ashad	56-57

Scheduled Banks

Following is a statement showing the position of the Scheduled Banks as on June 5 last:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	11,13,39,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	518,40,88,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	1,92,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	321,60,58,000
Cash in India	31,77,97,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	40,29,07,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	10,78,65,000
Money at call and short notice in India	15,68,81,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	300,22,53,000
Advances in India	470,36,43,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	58,74,64,000

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 13.

Bharat 23-12 23-10
B Dyeing 383-12 81-14
C India 163 62
Century 277-8 78 76
E Textiles 252-8
Finlay 321 23
Gokak 214-8
I U Defd. 1-11-6
„ Ord. 10 10-1 9-14 9-15
Indore 93-2
Kohinoor 301-8 1-12 300-8 2-12 1-8 1-12
Laxmi 568-12
Morarji 198-12 200
New Great 152
Shrinivas 170
Simplex 182-8 80
Standard 306-4 7-8 5
Svadeshi 251 49-12
Swan 438-12
Tata Mill 43-4 43-8 43
Scindia 13-3 13-2 13-3 13-1-6
Central 64 64-4
„ New 65-8
Imperial 1865
„ New 451-4
India 156-8
Union 6-8
Ahmedabad 108-2
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Compulsory Village Cooperatives Needed

ASOKA MEHTA'S CALL AT P S P PARTY SESSION

Emphasis On Trade Union Unity

BETUL Madhya Pradesh, June 13 (UPI).

MR. ASOKA MEHTA, General Secretary, Praja Socialist Party, in his report to the party convention which commenced here today, has expressed the view that compulsory village co-operatives and trade unions are essential for a socio-political set-up wherein authority and initiative get widely shared and rights get interwoven into responsibilities.

In the 22-page printed report, Mr. Mehta has covered a wide range of subjects including a review of the political situation in the country, foreign affairs, unemployment, bhoodan party policy, ideology and organisation.

Briefing the convention with the functioning of the new party as it emerged after the merger of the Socialist and KMP parties and an analysis of the by-elections, which, in his opinion, have generally confirmed the political map of India, Mr. Mehta in his report says that four main parties have emerged out of the elections namely the Congress, the PSP, the Communist Party and the Jan Sangh.

Referring to the disruptive forces in the country, Mr. Mehta says that communalism is evokining in North India popular interest and is now treading the path of satyagraha also. "It is interesting to note that though over 3,000 persons courted imprisonment in the food satyagraha in Bombay State in 1952 and over 2,000 went to prison in Saurashtra in the recent anti-sales tax agitation, neither of the two movements received the attention that was given to the Praja Parishad satyagraha in Jammu and outside, though in it, too, just 2,000 satyagrahis were involved.

"Communalism is becoming a stubborn emotion in various parts of North India and that emotion is impervious to the basic social and economic issues facing the country. The disturbing development is that communal influences are striving to reach the administrative personnel and the armed forces."

LINGUISM

"In the south," he continues, "linguistic redistribution of States is receiving mounting attention. From a popular and vital movement like this we cannot keep allof. It is equally our responsibility to guard against he pitfalls. Care must be taken to see that a language group has one State, as multiplicity of States must destroy economic viability. Any agitation on the part of a sub-language group to seek statehood must be resisted. Together with linguistic redistribution, there should be moves towards strengthening the inter-State bonds. Zonal or multi-States Governors, as also Public Service Commissions and high courts are among the possible steps in that direction. This will help to achieve economy and maintain efficiency."

Suggesting that a high-level commission should be appointed to democrate the boundaries of the new States, Mr. Mehta says that once the new boundaries are finalised, no agitation for their revision should be countenanced. "The linguistic question needs to be resolved quickly and decisively as both communalism and linguism, till recently essentially urban movements, are now sweeping into the rural areas."

THE REDS

Referring to the role of the community party in this context, Mr. Mehta says, "The Communist Party is fully exploiting the unstable conditions created by communal agitation in the north and the linguistic upsurge in the south. Forces that weaken the cohesion of India are being sedulously encouraged. In the north, the alliance with the Akalis is being used for establishing deeper contacts with other communalists. If Pakistan joins the MEDO, Hindu communalists will be invited to lean on the rival Soviet bloc."

"The Communists are concentrating their efforts in areas near our frontiers. In some of these border areas, as in Tripura, recent political changes have created a power vacuum that the Communists have shrewdly filled up. In the Punjab and PEPSU, forces of communalism, linguism and the frontier psychology overlap. There, the Communists are characteristically most active. To influence and infiltrate in the South Indian troops stationed near the frontiers, Communist literature in southern languages is being distributed through South Indian contactmen especially deployed for the purpose. To counter these subversive developments, it is necessary to work out, what Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has aptly called a "Himalayan policy". In it, co-operation with democratic and socialistic forces in Nepal will form an important part."

THE EXODUS

"Another disturbing factor is the periodical exodus from East Pakistan. To stop it and to provide security to the minorities in Pakistan, we have ceaselessly endeavoured to strengthen the secular character of our union, have advocated on the question of the exodus, a policy of firmness towards Pakistan. We even forged a broadbased united front on the issue and considered possibilities of direct action. The fact remains that an adequate policy has still to be worked out.

"Free India is to be built round three basic elements—national integrity, democratic freedom and social change. Whether as a Government party or in opposition, patriotic forces strive to strengthen the basic elements and fight the forces that weaken them. It is for this reason that we find ourselves unable to support the Communists or the communalists even in opposition, and cannot contemplate the possibility of either of them becoming the Government party.

"The Congress believes that on the issues of secularism and democracy we have more in common with it than with the other forces arrayed in opposition to the Government. It is for that reason that some weeks back the Prime Minister held discussions with the spokesmen of our party. The talks for co-operation, at all levels, between the Congress and the PSP failed.

"The backward economy of the country has caused social stagnation: caste, communal and regional considerations and loyalties receive disproportionate support. As the problems of economic development are difficult of comprehension and execution, discontent as well as opposition tend to flow in channels of traditional allegiances. The Socialist movement not only can have nothing to do with such narrow and sectarian efforts, but is organised to counter them. Its policies have to be in terms of social reform and social change and development."

THE SOLUTION

"The compulsions of backward economy tend to push towards totalitarianism or timidity. The dilemma can be resolved by (1) so broadbasing the Government that it gets power to move forward, because opposition is driven to the fringes and (2) strengthening the forces of pluralism in authority and initiative. The change can come only if the Government brings into existence an institutional framework wherein authority and initiative get widely shared, where rights get interwoven with responsibilities.

"Such a framework is obviously offered by compulsory village co-operatives and union-shop trade unions. The co-operatives and the unions brought into being in a comprehensive way will become new sources of authority and initiative. They will become the new media of power besides administration, and thereby broaden the base of Government in a new and a vital way. They will help to evoke the new atmosphere, and also force the agency for social change."

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Mass Movement On Social Issues

"In an under-developed country like India, there is always the danger of democratic and secular policy getting discredited because of the failure of a party like the Congress. The difficulty can be met by one of the two alternatives, namely, (1) programmatic agreement between democratic parties, or, (2) delimitation of areas of agreement and of disagreement. Nation-building activities and partisan politics have to be demarcated. This consideration does not apply to situations where we can develop mass movement on social issues like unemployment and semi-starvation.

"From the point of view of devolution of authority or of developing a rival power, local bodies occupy an important position. Only if the local bodies function well can we hope to democratise administration at the crucial district level and thereby have all the four pillars popularly controlled. A socialist programme for local bodies is an urgent necessity."

"The most dynamic movement to emerge recently is the bhoodan. It is outstanding extension of non-violent revolution since the death of the Master. The rich potentiality of the land gift movement is seen in the following: (1) land gifts (create an atmosphere where land redistribution gets facilitated, (2) because small peasants too give away land, a new attitude to ownership and ultimately to property, emerges, (3) land loses market price and thereby eases the problem of compensation, (4) as the landless get land as a gift, it becomes easy to induce them to join a farm co-operative (5) because the gifted lands are distributed through village meetings, mostly on the suggestions of the landless themselves, the danger of nepotism and corruption disappears (6) because the question of land redistribution is tackled from the standpoint of every landless person getting a minimum holding of five acres of dry land one acre of wet land, the question of ceiling on holding is resolved.

"Whether the bhoodan will solve the problem of land redistribution fully is difficult to say. The fact remains that it offers all who join it, intimate mass contact and undoubtedly creates a massive opinion for land redistribution. After all, land gifts of 12,00,000 acres is a unique achievement. Our party has rightly been co-operating with the movement. It is for the convention to work out further measures of co-operation. The convention must also give attention to follow up for post-bhoodan work.

"As lands get redistributed, kisan work will demand knowledge of co-operatives, of farm operations and their improvement. Party members should consider the development of activities that can fall under "local works" programme that is financed on a limited scale by the Government. In the community development projects there is scope for work in constructional activities at the grass root level. Kisan work, in short, is fast becoming more constructive than agitational, more intensive than general.

TRADE UNION UNITY

"I believe that trade union unity is of paramount importance. It should be achieved, provided unity is established bottom upwards and the united unions are assured fullest internal democracy. There are greater chances of effective trade union unity if the free unions with which we are associated and the INTUC unions agree to merge together, and out of the merger a new joint organisation is created. The West Bengal situation both necessitates and facilitates such a move.

"The fear that the Communists would be left out to develop the sole rival focus of attraction is baseless.

"Apart from our criticisms of and contributions to the foreign policy of our country, we have opportunities of developing new initiatives and policies through the Asian Socialist Conference and to a lesser extent, the Socialist International. There is wide scope for us to function in the maturing freedom movements in Africa. Jayaprakash Narayan's forthcoming visit to East and Central Africa is likely to open up possibilities of effective co-operation.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND STARVATION

"The Five-Year Plan assumes that about seven to eight million persons would find employment as a result of the Plan. The experience of half the Plan period belies the expectation. Unemployment seems to be steadily growing. Even the Plan admits that it has no relief to offer to the educated unemployed. The Party must fight this smug attitude.

"In the legislature and outside, the question of unemployment must be earnestly taken up. The development of small industries alone offers hope to the educated unemployed. The neglect of small industries and preoccupation with agriculture without adequate land reforms will lead the country to serious economic unbalance. The people need to be educated and mobilised against the unwise policies pursued by the Government.

"Agitation against unemployment can become the lever of such a mobilisation. Millions live in semi-starvation, particularly the lower middle class and the rural poor. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are the principal victims of chronic starvation. They offer massive material for a socialist offensive against the Government and its policies. Likewise famine-gripped areas offer opportunities for humanitarian work as well as social mobilisation against the Government's policies. As famine continues to hold out serious threat to India, our work, ameliorative as well as organisational, must cease to be elementary as it is today.

"One of the chief criticisms against the present Government is their neglect of cottage and small industries. To foster these industries, to organise those who are engaged in them, to develop research and help co-operative marketing are among the vital tasks awaiting us.

"There has been a persistent demand for a policy statement of the Party. Naturally neither the members nor the people are satisfied with the brief programme that was jointly agreed to at the time of the merger. A comprehensive policy statement alone can provide guidance to the Party members. The new policy statement will have to be categorical, where the old statement was ambiguous, on transition to socialism. Do we envisage peaceful transition or consider insurrectionary means necessary? Are there any stubborn obstacles to peaceful transition? Can these obstacles be removed by an insurrection? Are there possibilities of insurrection in our country? Some guidance on these and other controversial points might be given by the convention to the National Executive to enable it to produce a draft policy statement for the National Conference.

"I believe we shall fail to evoke response if our attitude, implicit if not explicit, is that reconstruction of the country cannot begin till our party comes to power. Under democracy no party is always in power, nor does it know when it will get into and get out of power. On segments of policies there will be sharp differences that the people will decide by their votes, but there will also be segments of agreement where uninterrupted work goes on co-operatively.

"Democratic socialists in India must cease to be bothered by the Communists. Their doctrine belongs to the limbo of the past. With fresh clarity and courage we must move forward in a determined fashion to pursue policies that will strengthen nationalism, personalism and socialism. The totalitarian swear by organisation, the true socialists by the awakened individual, by the responsible person."

SCIENTISTS' MOVE TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI-AFP).

NUCLEAR PHYSICS PROFESSOR, Mr Harold Urey, sent a telegram to President Eisenhower yesterday protesting against the death sentence of the Rosenbergs, and requesting an audience with the President to present his viewpoint.

The text of Prof. Urey's telegram was given to the press here by the Defence Committee for the Rosenbergs.

In his telegram, Prof. Urey declared that new evidence made it still more clear that the accusation against the Rosenbergs was without logic and was based on perjury. Prof. Urey's telegram said that the case against the Rosenbergs was an insult to logic and justice. Prof. Urey cast doubts on the reliability of the testimony of the principal witnesses, David Greenglass and his wife both of whom had confessed to spying.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI-AFP): The U.S. Department of Justice has sent a memorandum to the Supreme Court expressing its opposition to the appeal for stay of execution made yesterday by the counsel of the condemned Rosenburgs couple, convicted spies scheduled to die in the electric chair on June 18.

Emmanuel Bloch, lawyer for the Rosenbergs, had to make his fourth petition for review of the case by the Supreme Court, which has for two years consistently refused to try the case turning down Bloch's request by a vote of seven to two.

SANGLI, June 13 (HS)

The Co-operative Societies at Sangli, had earlier decided to continue from next week, only 20 out of the 32 fair-price shops now conducted by them here. It is now learnt that the decision may be reversed as a result of the popular demand.

It is stated that the Societies were finding it difficult to run the shops, due to low purchasing power of the people

Pandit Kunzru's Call

Jammu Shouldn't Be Separated From Kashmir State

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, June 13.

PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU, President of the Servants of India Society disapproved of the present agitation in Jammu as undesirable.

At the same time, he urged the Government of India to take steps to alleviate the legitimate fears of the people of Jammu.

Pandit Kunzru was speaking on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the Servants of India Society here last night.

Pandit Kunzru stated: "We cannot agree for any plan for the separation of Jammu from Kashmir as agitated for by the Praja Parishad. Jammu should not be separated from Kashmir. A feeling of insecurity by the people there is one of the reasons for the present agitation. The people should enjoy the fundamental rights that are enjoyed by the people of India."

Mr. Kunzru then referred to the arrest of Dr. S. P. Mookerjee. He remarked that if he were arrested in India, he would have approached the Supreme Court but from Kashmir he could not do so.

Mr. Kunzru strongly disapproved of the course followed by the Government in the case of Dr. Mookerjee.

Mr. Kunzru said: "The disapproval by the Government of one's action should not in a democratic state lead to deprivation of individual liberty. I strongly protest against the policy of government in arresting people and detaining them without an opportunity to defend themselves."

LINGUISTIC STATES

Referring to the imminent appointment of a high power commission for the reorganisation of States in the country, Pandit Kunzru said that the question to be considered by the commission was whether the contemplated linguistic states could be self-sufficient and would lead to strengthen of India. Such states might help development of culture and regional languages but other equally important problems like economic stabilisation had also to be seriously considered.

He felt that the Government of India should wait till they have the experience of the new State of Andhra.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Mr. Kunzru then discussed the Five-Year Plan and the ways and means of financing it. He stressed the need for more co-operation between the Centre and the States as it was not to be seen at present. Mr. Kunzru wished the Plan all success but he doubted whether the conditions necessary for the successful implementation of the Plan at present existed in India.

Mr. Kunzru narrated the famine conditions that prevailed in many parts of the country and stated that there was the urgent need of undertaking protective works in the drought affected areas in India.

STUDENT'S SUICIDE

SECUNDERABAD, June 12 (UPI): Disappointed over his failure in the Intermediate Examination a Muslim student jumped over the railings into the Hussain Sagar in Hyderabad this evening and disappeared in the deep waters.

Rescue squad was immediately summoned and in spite of its search for about six hours, they could not recover the body of the student.

Temporary Decision On Foreign Aid Cut

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI-AFP): The Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives made a temporary decision yesterday to cut the foreign aid budget proposed by the U.S. Government by 300 million dollars.

The same Committee would like to see military aid to Europe also reduced by about 1,000 dollars at least until the European community defence treaty was ratified.

Arab Army For Suez Zone

LEAGUE PROPOSAL

CAIRO, June 12 (UPI-AFP): The "Al Akhbar" reported today that an Arab army of 150,000 men under Egyptian Command might be placed in charge of the British bases in the Suez Canal Zone.

The newspapers said that the army would be formed by contingents sent from each of the member nation of the Arab League. The report added that the proposal had been made by one of the League's member nations and submitted to the other members for their opinion.

Allen For Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, June 13 (UPI): Mr. George V. Allen, U.S. Ambassador in India, who is arriving here tomorrow, will have a crowded programme of engagements. He leaves for Delhi on Tuesday morning.

He will meet the Nizam at the King Kothi as well as the Chief Minister. His other engagements include a visit to the Indian air installations.

He will also do some sight-seeing and visit the Salar Jung Museum, the Osmania University, the Golconda Fort, etc. He will address a press conference on Monday at 3 p.m. at the U.S. Information Library.

Tree-Planting In Rajkot

RAJKOT, June 12 (UPI): Seven hundred persons took part in digging pits for growing trees in the race course maidan here, under the auspices of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, as a part of a one-week programme.

The participants in this 'Shram Yajna' included about two hundred pupils, teachers, Congress leaders and assembly members.

This is the first concrete programme of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. About three hundred trees will be planted before the commencement of the monsoon.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

PARIS, June 13 (UPI-AFP): Tass announced yesterday that Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Indian Minister for Public Health, left Leningrad yesterday for return to India on concluding her visit to the Soviet Union. She visited schools, hospitals and cultural institutions.

Status Of Soviet Zone: Changes Are Coming

BERLIN, June 13 (UPI-AFP):—According to information gathered in the Soviet sector of Berlin, the new Soviet Ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, has told Dr. Johannes Dickmann, acting President of East Germany, that the occupation status in the Soviet zone was going to be modified.

He made the statement, it was reported, when he paid a courtesy visit to Dr. Dickmann.

According to unconfirmed reports, M. Semenov said from now on the Soviet occupation forces would confine themselves to purely military tasks. Measures necessary to the security of the Soviet armed forces in the zone would in future only be taken with the approval of the High Commissioner and after previous notification to the competent German authorities and these measures would be reduced to a minimum.

In addition, all orders issued at the start of the occupation by the Soviet military administration and those given since by the Soviet Control Commission, which recently dissolved, would be adapted to the new situation.

Observers in West Berlin see in these reported plans as an attempt to bring the status of the Soviet zone more into line with those of the three Western zones.

Fine For Use Of English Words

BHAGALPUR, June 13 (HS) With a view to popularising Hindi, Shri V. Mishra, Munsif-Magistrate and Secretary of the Public Library, Banka, has introduced a rule that anyone found using English language, within the precincts of the library, during the library-hours, would have to pay a fine of one pice per word used.

Mr. Anthony Eden

BOSTON, June 13 (UPI-AFP): The condition of the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was described as "satisfactory" in a health bulletin issued here yesterday at the New England Baptist Hospital. The bulletin said Mr. Eden who has just undergone a third operation to relieve an obstruction of main bile duct has had a comfortable night.

Grand Rabbi's Plea

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI-AFP): The Committee for the Defence of the Rosenbergs was informed yesterday that the Grand Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, Doctor Israel Brody, had addressed an appeal to President Eisenhower for clemency for the Rosenbergs "for humanitarian reasons."

The Grand Rabbi's message to the President was transmitted to the White House by the British Embassy in Washington.

Permanent Vigil

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI-AFP): A demonstration on Sunday in front of the White House in favour of clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be extended into a "permanent vigil." This was announced here by the Committee for Justice for the Rosenbergs.

Engineers To Meet

NEW DELHI, June 13.

The 23rd annual meeting of the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power will be inaugurated by Mr. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, in Bangalore on June 15. Mr. Kanwar Sain, Member (Designs), Central Water and Power Commission will preside over the meetings of the Committee, which will continue up to June 20.

Engineers and research officers investigating ways and means of developing the country's water resources, together with officers from allied departments of the Central and State Governments and representatives of the UNESCO will discuss methods to improve the technique of design and construction of irrigation and hydro-electric works.

The Committee will also review the research work carried out in India last year.

Discussions will also be held on various papers contributed by engineers and research workers. The important papers deal with duty of irrigation water proposed to be adopted for various crops in the delta area of the Mahanadi river; hydro-metereology of the Mayurakshi catchment; use of bare wire fuses for power transformers; simplification and economy in rural construction works; maintenance, testing and reconditioning of insulating oils; and protection against lightning of transmission lines and substations.

ROME, June 12 (UPI-AFP): One member of the Christian Democrat Party was killed yesterday and three others injured in a knife fight with a group of Communists over Italy's recent general elections. The fight took place in the town of Minervico.

Medicine For McCarthy

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen): Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the British Labour Party, is being vigorously defended by Mr. Peter Baker—a Conservative M.P.—in his brush with Senator McCarthy.

Mr. Baker has written to the Senator, after the latter had asked whether the Conservative Party agreed with Mr. Attlee's "views", saying: "Mr. Attlee commands the respect and admiration of the House of Commons irrespective of party allegiance."

Mr. Baker has invited Mr. McCarthy to visit England to see democracy at work or else "to shut up about Britain for ever."

Jet Plane Metal To Be Cheaper

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen): A new and cheap process for making titanium, one of the vital metals in the making of jet plane engines, has been discovered by Britain's giant Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Secret tests in their laboratories are believed to have resulted in a method being found by which wrought titanium will be produced far more cheaply. Titanium, which resists corrosion and heat, now costs £12,200 a ton.

Imperial Chemical Industries began their experiments more than a year ago at a pilot plant. They now have planned the construction of a larger plant of commercial size.

AHMEDNAGAR, June 13 (HS): The Collector of Ahmednagar district, had earlier ruled that agriculturists should inform the Government of stocks of hay with them. Now he has promulgated a new order authorising taluka officials to seize stocks of fodder, wherever they are located.

Anglo-American Understanding

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

relations (except for strategic materials) as a means of preventing war breaking out.

Americans may be impatient with "old-time diplomacy." But what, ask the British, is the alternative. Their answer is—a hot war.

The British wish the Americans would give more attention to the fact that the United States is so powerful and rich that it can afford to break off trade relations with anyone. The British contend that they and others cannot afford to without economic repercussions at home and abroad which might further the cause of communism far more than the withholding of trade would combat it.

CEYLON RUBBER

For instance, if Ceylon does not sell its rubber it may go Communist. In any case the British do not have much confidence in sanctions and blockades. They have had long experience of blockading and being blockaded. They regard them as being only effective in an all-out war.

The British are sometimes accused by Americans of not taking the Communist threat seriously enough. They contend in reply that it is the very subtlety of the communism menace which necessitates fighting it on other fronts than the purely military one.

The British feel particularly strong about suggestions that they do not know how to combat communism. They have admittedly made their mistakes, but generally the Communist influence in Britain has steadily declined. Britons are resentful of episodes like the Communist probe in Europe by Mr. Cohn and Mr. Schine.

They are puzzled how Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin could have the authority to send them.

It is sincerely hoped here that the Americans will refrain from the mistake of rating Mr. Attlee and the great majority of his followers as Communists.

It is hoped that the Churchill peace initiative, which has been so widely welcomed in Britain and Europe and in other parts of world, will be judged in the United States as a sincere quest to bring an honourable and secure peace for the world and not a fleeting appeasement peace.

The current British view to which Sir Winston has given expression is that the world cannot afford to miss the opportunity for peace—if the opportunity exists.

Some private reports currently reaching London from the United States suggest many ordinary Americans are exasperated over the Anglo-American clash in the international sphere. These Americans, it is reported, feel their country has given its very best in defence of the free world and in helping others and yet all it seems to get is kicks.

It is necessary to point out that the British are by nature more reticent. They have always found Americans more outspoken than themselves. Normally, therefore, there is probably more criticism of Britain in America than there is of America in Britain. But just lately, pent-up British frustration over the international situation has burst out and the balance has perhaps seemed to swing the other way.

One or two of the keenest British observers in the United States feel Britain should be more expressive of its understanding and appreciation of America's enormous contribution in trying to set the world aright.

I think they are right. On the other hand far more appreciation already is expressed than ever gets reported. And it takes a big row with some biting things said to hit the headlines in a big way as in the past two weeks.

That is what has made this latest Anglo-American flare-up seem more bitter than it really is. The underlying problems are deep and fundamental, of course, and must be taken with the utmost seriousness by those who are convinced that the future happiness and progress of mankind depend primarily on Anglo-American solidarity.

'Sport Or Massacre?'

DEATH ROLL IN BRITAIN'S MOTORCYCLE RACES

LONDON, June 13 (Nafen).

WITH the death roll totalling four riders in one week— two were killed yesterday — a fierce controversy over the wisdom of holding Britain's famous motorcycle races on the present scale in the Isle of Man soared to fresh heights today. "Sports — or Massacre?" is the banner headline in the London "Daily Mirror."

Although while the newspaper's columnist Cassandra, declares without qualification that "the whole show" should be closed, Peter Wilson, 'Mirror' sports writer, defends the event with the plea that the riders make this sacrifice because they are "passionately determined that Britain shall retain premier place in the world with her men and machines."

The course, which some of the world's fastest motorcycle aces ride at speeds of more than 100 mph, is a mountain circuit and the winners of races there give terrific prestige to the manufacturers of the successful machines.

Forty years ago the average speed of riders was 50 mph — today the best average is 97 which means in places that riders must zoom along at 120 miles per hour.

talking of BOOKS

FACTS ABOUT INDIA

Good Handy Book Of Reference

'FACTS ABOUT INDIA': Publications Division Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Price Rs. 2/8.

NEATLY printed and beautifully illustrated this handy little encyclopedia answers all our questions about India.

The answers are rather terse but highly informative and reliable. Indeed the briefness is necessary and even commendable for any attempt at expansion would have made the book unwieldy and its usefulness for the common reader would have considerably lessened.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the geographical aspect, the constitution, the flag and the anthem of our nation. A brief history of the integration of states and the first general election is given. A chapter is devoted to our Defence Forces.

In the second part the economic position is explained, with due reference to the Five-Year Plan and the various Community Projects. Important aspects of our national life such as education, health, transport and communication, as well as knotty problems of rehabilitation and foreign trade are dealt with in this part.

The third part dwells upon the cultural activities of India. Providing adequate background of our past achievements wherever needed, the book throws light on our present efforts in the fields of music, painting, sculpture, dancing, sports etc. A list containing the names and designations of important government dignitaries is added. Over and above the lovely illustrations of the text, a set of maps of India showing its area, population, minerals, integrated states, air routes and foreign trade is given and will be found very useful.

Besides its informative value the book has the charm of being very well-written. The style is detached enough to be free from undue emotional excitement and human enough to avoid boredom resulting from a cold official attitude.

—D. G. P.

TheyMadeHistory

"LIFE STORIES OF MEN WHO SHAPED HISTORY"; From PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Edited by Eduard C. Lindeman. Published by The New American Library of World Literature, Inc. 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Price 35c.

THIS handy little volume brings Plutarch's 'Lives' out of the closet of the scholar and makes the acknowledged classic a readily accessible pleasure for modern readers.

The editor has displayed sound judgment in selecting six of the most interesting life-stories out of the biographies written by Plutarch, and he has judiciously pruned them, introducing modern spellings wherever needed so that reading the book is no longer an arduous but easy and delightful task.

The character-sketch of Lyeurgus who shaped the public life of Sparta reminds us that the world progresses in circles. For many of the great Lacedaemonian's reforms curiously anticipate some of the modern Socialist and Communist doctrines. By making land the common property of all, by introducing iron money which was very inconvenient to handle on hoard and by laying down a law that all should eat in common the same food at public tables he succeeded in rooting out the love of money from his people. The superfluous arts were banned and there was an ordinance directing that the ceilings and the doors of houses should be roughly made. His shrewd calculation was that plain houses will naturally be plainly furnished, and it being impossible for people to enjoy luxury they will have no incentive to avarice.

CARE OF CHILDREN

The education and upbringing of children was considered the duty of the state and not of the parents. They were taken away at a very tender age from their parents and were brought up under an extremely severe discipline. Their health was well cared for and their education so arranged that they became excellent subjects and warriors. Love of pleasure was sternly checked and courage as well as patriotism were taught to be the highest virtues. Nor was the academic side wholly neglected. The Spartans were good poets and well-known for their repartees.

Much can be said on both sides regarding his rule, but we shall have to concede that Lycurgus was an excellent dictator and gave rise to one of the most curious but finished types of civilization.

Solon, the law-giver is the next figure chosen. An eminent statesman and philosopher, he contributed his mite towards building up the greatness of Athens. Some of the anecdotes related here lend spice to his comparatively tame life. Pericles, the famous Athenian statesman and patriot led a much more eventful and interesting life, and Plutarch has given many instances justifying his appellation—'The Olympian.'

Alcibiades, a great military genius with a magnetic personality is presented here in all the various aspects of his stormy life. He betrayed and served Athens by turns, gained wealth, fame and popularity and also suffered from public disgrace, cruel treatment and hardships. Cicero is commonly known as an orator, but while reading his biography we realise what a powerful figure he was in shaping the affairs of his state. The scene of his assassination is one of the most moving descriptions penned by Plutarch.

Plutarch is now known to be inaccurate and more reliable histories are available. Yet the charm of his writings has retained its supremacy because he brings these great men of the past back to life in an inimitable way. He takes us to those distant times and places through the magic of his words and holds us enthralled while he relates how Cicero spoke, Lyeurgus ruled and Alexander conquered. In describing Alexander indeed he has excelled himself. Dealing with a hero of dazzling fame he has risen to magnificent heights of description and interpretation which have a life of their own though history may disagree politely.

Now available in this publication which is as easy to buy as it is to read Plutarch will enjoy a new lease of life, delighting many more people and re-awakening their interest in classics.

—D. G. P.

A Guide To Calcutta

CALCUTTA ILLUSTRATED: (Second Edition): By John Barry. Published by author at 1, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, Calcutta 1. Pages 300. Price Rs. 5.

The case of Calcutta versus Bombay as the 'Urbs Prima in Indis has often caused hot controversy between the citizens of the two cities. But whereas Bobayites have had the distinct advantage of having several good guides to their credit, Calcutta visitors and residents have been handicapped largely in this respect. John Barry's publication fills a vital gap. A history, reference book, guide book, directory, all in one, it gives reliable information on points of historical as well as social, commercial and industrial interest. The author's approach is original — that of organising a series of planned tours through the city. They have been so arranged that they cover every site of any importance from public buildings to educational institutions, churches, temples, and mosques, from hospitals and charitable homes to museums, libraries and art galleries, from banks and mercantile firms to hotels, clubs, and cinemas. The book also contains a number of pictures excellently reproduced and a few maps and plans.

—P. D.

SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT ANECDOTES

Trailing Skirts And Perched Hats Win Battle For Votes

"THERE was a sad tale of kickings and bruisings and broken health. Something got into our Government, our Police, and our ordinary British man that was foreign to our national character, something frighteningly brutal."

BRITAIN is shaking out its ermine, brushing up its protocol, dusting off its Crowns in preparation for one of those gilded spectacles we stage so well, to the envy of the world.

Strange it was, then, to go back forty-odd years to a time when gently-bred women were "irksome, brawling scolds" — or seemed so to the men of the time a little too complacent in their bland assumption of superiority, before they were startled out of it, writes Eileen Roberts in "John o' London Weekly."

LAUGH A DEFIANCE, by Mary Richardson (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 12s. 6d.), was my bridge over the years to the days of the Militant Suffragettes, and the title is an apt one for the spirit, half crusading, half devil-may-care, but always wholly sincere that inspired their outrageous goings-on.

The book is dedicated, naturally enough, to the main battering-rams against the wall of resistance to women's suffrage, though most of their physiques were anything but impressive in terms of flesh and bone. But in all of them burned a fierce flame that fanaticism without which no cause worthy of the name can scorch the public conscience into unwilling awareness.

Rough And Tumble

Perhaps it was Mary Richardson's early Canadian childhood in a timber town that conditioned her for the incredible rough and tumble of her Suffragette days, for it was there she learned to jump logs as they rolled and pitched in the turbulent waters at the river's mouth.

But she had been smoothed off in Paris and Bloomsbury, when she was literally jostled into the Women's Suffrage Movement, after her pity-inspired defence of Mrs. Pankhurst's son in the Kingsway.

She hardly had time to realize that the delicate-looking barrow-boy was waving a pamphlet printed with "Votes for Women"! before she was carried along by the crowd to the very heart of the matter in Clement's Inn. Next, she was facing plump, pretty Christabel Pankhurst and answering "Yes!" to "Have you come to help us?"

Let's look at the headliners, those wild women, as they planned their campaign over tea and farthing buns.

Stout, cheery, Scots Flora Drummond, "the General," who rode on a white charger at the head of their most spectacular procession; Annie Kenney, the emotional Lancashire mill-girl with the spell-binder technique; Emily Davidson, whose self-immolation under the King's horse at the Derby rocked and racked the world; Lady Constance Lytton of Knebworth, frail, aristocratic, with the heart of a lion; Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, the practical idealist.

And Mrs. Pankhurst with her magnetic charm,

> a dainty person with small hands and feet, an intelligent face with a firm chin. . . in her, the gentlest of natures was coupled with a fiery spirit; and she was a great speaker. . . she used to take up the lorgnettes she always wore, and wag them at her audience.

It was to show much of "a ass" the Law was—or rather, how blindingly unfair to sentence a Suffragette to the same detention for window-breaking (even august Liberty's plate glass) as a man for criminally assaulting a child — and to pierce the public's indifference to Mrs. Pankhurst's slow destruction by drawing a parallel in that same public's sense of outrage at the destroying of a "Polly Dick" slashed the Rokeby financially valuable object, that Venus in the National Gallery.

Fight For A Cause

Yes, that gay litte *nom de guerre* belonged to Mary Richardson, now placid and elderly in her Cambridgeshire cottage, who did it with her little hatchet, all by herself. Vandalism, they said then, and they would say now, without even the small purr of agreement many gave when the "Unknown Political Prisoner" was similarly attacked only the other day.

"Polly Dick" writes in an astonishingly modern idiom. There is almost in bits, a "feast in the dorm" touch. You feel her youth, her uncertainty, her sick panic before some of her "jobs"; her steady devotion to the Cause, that never faltered through her Holloway hunger strikes, her bruising in the frequent melees, the degrading forcible feeding she endured.

Poor Polly Dick! "Forcible feeding, in some strange way, disintegrated me, soul and body. And yet afterwards I became conscious of an influence, almost of a presence, beside me which gave me consolation and sympathy. I believe this was more than a mere fancy."

The Suffragette Movement, in full flood, often reads like cloak and dagger fiction, Charley's Aunt or the pranks of Ronald Searle devil-girls. There are *agents-provocateurs*, gate-crashing of Foreign Office shindigs and Back House receptions; perfect ladies bashing other ladies over the head with fans and parasols right under a Bishop's nose; a cunning attack on Westminster's vulnerable river flank by an armada of little purple and white and green-flagged boats. Bread rolls in the sedate Holburn Restaurant flying through the air, thrown by lunching business men, all chivalry gone, in some crazy body-line bowling.

Law And Fact

In law, a deputation to the House of Commons is perfectly legal, but there was definite police obstruction to the Suffragettes—so where is integrity? There was no police protection from the hooligans for the Suffragettes, there was no newspaper reporting. If the police were vindicated by Government orders, the Government was certainly condemned.

The first World War had a queer timeliess that canalized their undoubted valour and vigour into another kind of emancipation, and it was inevitable that Votes for Women ceased to be a battle-cry and became a reality. But not without a bloodless little scrimmage with the Welsh Wizard himself.

When Mrs. Pankhurst drew his attention to the fact that the new "Sailors' and Soldiers' Enfranchisement Bill" did not mention women she reminded him that her motto was "Deeds, not words." "God forbid!" Lloyd George exclaimed, consulted his Cabinet—and a cautious women's vote at thirty years of age was granted.

The sheer physical difficulties attendant on those women's exploits makes me gasp. Those trailing skirts, those corsets, those 'perched' hats—how did they do it? The roof-top scramble, the quick getaway?

Through this saga of Suffrage there shines an ingenuousness that tells me that forty years have not dimmed the bright spirit of Polly Dick. She had the "iron in the blood that whets resolve."

People's China

PEOPLE'S CHINA: By Bhan Chandra Verma. Published by Sehgal Publishing House, Delhi. Price Rs. 2.

With the recent great change in its government China has assumed a new significance. Its teeming millions, till now looked upon as down-trodden humanity, have been typical specimens of ignorant endowed with a strength of their own. People all over the world and especially in Asia look forth with eager interest towards this nation. The desire to know more about it is becoming w de-spread.

'People's China' is an earnest attempt to satisfy this desire. The political, social and economic facts about New China are presented in this book in a systematic succinct and highly readable manner. Those who want to keep themselves abreast of the times will do well to read this book as it gives in a nutshell a vast deal of information to garner which in any other manner may demand a great deal of time and energy.

—D. G. P.

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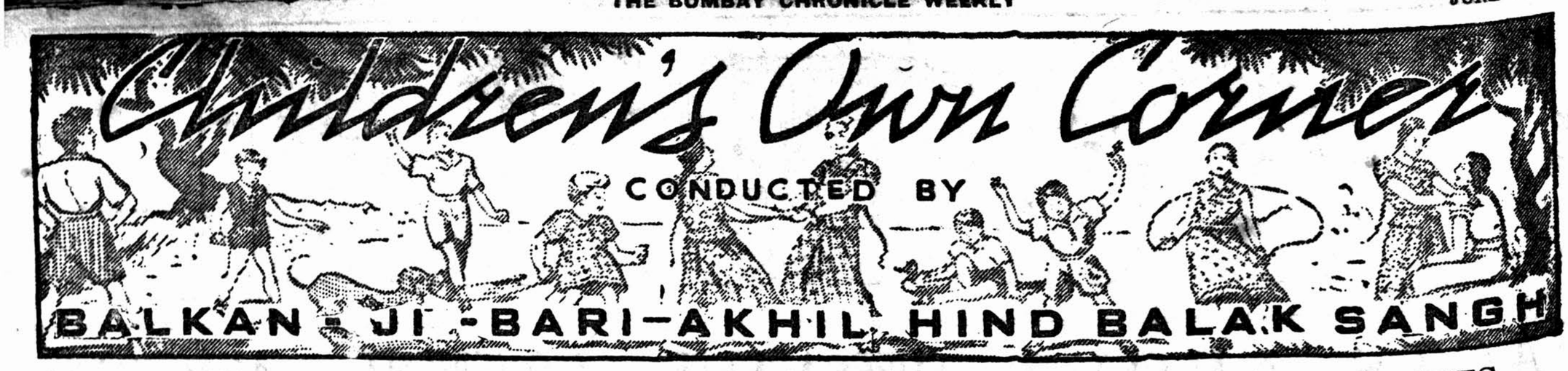
My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

FROM SIND TO BOMBAY

WE had a very nice Gifts Exchange function the other day. The American children presented gifts to Indian children and our children to them.

The function was held in the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay under the presidentship of Shrimati Dulari Devi G. S. Bajpai, wife of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. On her arrival at the University Garden, she was given a Guard of Honour by the Balkan-ji-Bari children. She was then introduced to the Balkan-ji-Bari office-bearers. And on entering the hall, how pleased she must have been to see so many "little darlings."

There were some variety entertainment items by the children. Shri Durlabhji Khetani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, welcomed the guests, and explained the purpose of the evening's function. Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal, Vice-President, gave an account of the activities of the organisation, and Shri Dhirubhai Sheth, General Secretary, thanked everyone. A small Indian child garlanded Shrimati Bajpai, and a small American child presented her a bouquet. Unfortunately, owing to her being unwell, she could not speak, but she gave her blessings to children.

It was a joy to see American and Indian children fraternising with each other—And how soon they became friends! Country, language, skin and nothing whatsoever came in their way. They even exchanged their addresses with each other—and it is hoped that the friendships formed on that day between these children will grow stronger and stronger as the days pass. And the ties of friendships between the American and Indian children, at long distances through the exchange of gifts, will also become permanent!

Gifts received from American children have been sent to all parts of India—and Balkan-ji-Bari children from everywhere in this country have sent us gifts for them. There were received also some old and used clothes which have been distributed among the needy children of relief camps and famine-stricken areas.

Shrimati Puni Motwani is one of the oldest Balkan-ji-Bari workers. She took active interest in the organisation in Sind and it is expected that she will continue to do so here also.

ment of our country, he got an opportunity to make friends, besides others who were there, with a kitten—writes Ratna Hemmady.

In the prison compound where he used to stay, a cat gave birth to two kittens. Dada and his friends used to play with the little creatures and they became very happy on that account: That was quite evident from the way they made "Purr-Purr" or "Meou-Meou".

One night as Dada turned on his side in sleep, he found that there was something soft in the bed. It was all dark in the prison room, so he began to feel the thing by his hands. And lo! there was a very mild "Meou."

Dada understood that it was one of the two kittens. He made room for her and the kitten slept comfortably.

On the next night, once again the kitten had entered his room through the iron bars of the prison door. Of course, Dada gave ample space to the kitten also then.

After that Dada arranged a small bedding for the kitten. And at a particular time, every mid-night regularly, the kitten would enter his room and have sound sleep in her own corner.

Once it so happened that the kitten was indisposed. Dada had, therefore, to keep awake throughout the whole night practically, to look after her. And he told me that he felt a great joy in serving the little creature.

Now Dada's jail period was over. So he took leave of every one there—of the kitten also, and returned home.

After some time another friend of Dada, who was a co-prisoner with him, was released from jail. And he came to see Dada at his home, together with the kitten.

He began explaining Dada, "After you went away, the kitten had not been keeping well. Of course you had told us all to look after her. And I used to take special care of her. But every one of us felt that she would not be comforted by any of us, howsoever much we tried. So when I was coming out, I thought, I had better bring her to you."

There were tears in the eyes of the kitten when Dada held her in his hands—tears of joy perhaps, who knows!

Now the kitten was being looked after by Dada again and she began to show signs of growing better and better day by day.

By a chance, once, Dada had to go out to another country for a few days. When he returned from there, his home-people gave him sad news—that the kitten had passed away.

They offered explanations: "We gave her food, milk, etc. at regular intervals; but she would refuse to taste anything. Her eyes, it seemed, were searching for something—for you. She grew weak.....very weak..... and at last .....she died."

Poor little kitten: What an affection she had for Dada!

And Dada: His throat was choked while relating the latter part of the story. But resigned as ever, Dada simply expressed: "God's will be done!"

A Kitten's Affection

When Dada was in jail during the last Civil Disobedience Move-

EXCHANGE OF GIFTS

American and Indian children exchanged gifts at a Balkan-ji-Bari function arranged at the University Convocation Hall under the presidentship of Shrimati Dulari Devi Bajpai. In the photograph is also seen Mr. Baines, Vice-Consul of U.S.A. in Bombay, helping the children.

THEY 'LOOK AND LEARN'

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, organised a 'Look and Learn' Exhibition. Miss Parasghyam of the U.S.I.S. (centre) declared the exhibition open. Accompanying her is Kumari Kusum Udeshi, a local worker.

IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS

Baug, Balkan-ji-Bari children on a picnic.

Uses For Waste Paper

There is no end of uses to which waste paper can be put. Before beginning to enumerate them, you had better be clear in your mind about what waste paper really is. However fast events tread on each other's heels in these hectic days, newspapers don't become "waste paper" until they are at least a week old. Until then it is best to keep them handy for reference.

It very often happens that you want to look up something you remember having seen in the paper two or three days ago, or that you remember belatedly to send a letter of congratulation or condolence, to answer an advertisement or to clip an item from yesterday's paper. It is vexing if the paper has to be redeemed from the bleak wastes for such a purpose.

When you have definitely finished with the newspapers, find a convenient place in the boxroom, closet or pantry to keep them in. Many are the uses to which old newspapers can be put.

Nothing is more efficacious against moths than wrapping furs, woollens or clothes of any description in sheets of newspaper. Printer's ink contains turpentine which is poison for moths. Line chests or cupboards in which you put away clothes, with newspapers sprinkled with turpentine; place some in the pockets and sleeves of fur of fabric coats to make them safe from moths.

The same turpentine content makes old newspapers a first-rate material for cleaning windows. Wash the panes with a handful dipped in methylated spirit then polish with a dry soft cloth.

By putting a layer of newspaper sheets under the carpet, you achieve the double purpose of getting added warmth—there is nothing as warm as many layers of paper—and of saving wear on your carpet.

In days when fuel is scarce and economy is a patriotic duty it is a good idea to soak sheets of newspaper in water, then squeeze and roll them to a big ball, and dry. Nothing will kindle a fire as fast and provide warmth, too, as such a newspaper ball.

Every thrifty person keeps the wrapping paper from parcels, neatly folded, together with string and cardboard boxes, for future use. Few remember, however, that even torn bits should be kept, for they can be useful.

Cut them into squares of about equal size and always keep a batch handy, stuck on a nail over the kitchen sink. They can be used to wipe scraps, grease and dirt from plates, dishes and cutlery before washing up. You will save enormously on soap and labour.

From A To Z

Here are four sentences which each contain all the letters of the alphabet. With vowel repetitions the number of letters in each is respectively 29, 29, 31, and 32:—

1. Blowzy frights vex and jump quick.
2. Quick blowing zephyrs vex daft Jim.
3. Jump, lazy, fox, view the quacking birds.
4. Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.

NOTHING NEW

Little Jer had just arrived home after her first day at school.

"Well, darling", asked her mother, "what did they teach you?"

'Not much" replied Jer "I've got to go again tomorrow."

Balkan-ji-Bari

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you and you will feel proud to join it!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada